

WITH EASTER MUSIC AND FASHIONS
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

NO. 11350
BY CATHY THOMPSON
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
APRIL 1906



FRANK GUILD

DESIGNED BY FRANK GUILD

APRIL 1906

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Pettijohn Says:-

The food
that attends to
its own business
leaves you to
attend to yours



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W.B. NUFORM CORSETS

The W. B. Nuform Corset is a concentration of all the right theories of proper corset support. Made in so many styles—at so many prices—that any woman of any age or physique can find a properly fitting model, in any degree of quality at any dealer's.

Three corsets typical of this great assortment are illustrated above. The W. B. Nuform is fairly high bodied and defines the waist into slenderness without the necessity of tight lacing. Most noteworthy are the **REVERSE GORE NUFORMS**, an exclusive feature on W. B. Corsets, particularly recommended to women of pronounced figure. They are built on a principle able to correct craft with all the bones forming the lower, checking any tendency to over-bulging, by an easy restraint, especially overcoming too much development in that part of the body below the waist.

NUFORM 406 Stout Model

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For average well-developed figures. Has the new high bust and produces a pronounced and it was not distressing effect over hip and abdomen. Made of an excellent quality of imported white cord and laces. \$2.50. Also made at \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.

NUFORM 403 Average Model

Spacially proportioned and will fit perfectly nine out of ten figures. Medium long above the waist, which is defined very clearly. Made of cord in white or black and white laces. Trimmed with lace and satin ribbon. How supports front and side, more at \$1. Price \$1.00.

NUFORM 738 Medium Model

Constructed specially, making the garment fit snugly at all points. Accentuates the waist. Not necessarily high—hips rather full. Made of imported white cord and white laces. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. Figure corresponds to the above. More at \$1. Price \$2.00. Also made at \$1.75 and \$1.

All of these models, as well as numerous other styles in Nuform Corsets, may be found at your retailer's.

If you cannot obtain them mention dealer's name and send direct to:

WEINGARTEN BROS., Manufacturers 377-379 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

A Special Word to Subscribers

WHEN you receive notice that your subscription has expired, renew at once, unless the blank included is your final copy. Sometimes a subscriber who has already renewed may receive this blank. That does not mean that the renewal has not been received. We begin to pack in mail-lags two weeks or more before mailing, and the renewal may have reached us after the copy containing the blank has been packed. In requesting change of address give at least three weeks' notice.

If your subscription expires with this issue your renewal must reach us before the tenth of May to avoid interrupting the next issue. We cannot begin subscriptions with back numbers. Subscribers should send *Postal Bankers' or Express money orders* in remittance.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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The Christmas Prize Awards

THE response to our prize offer for the best suggestion for the next Christmas issue was one of the largest ever received at this office. Thousands of letters came, and a score or more of prizes could easily have been awarded. However, the prizes limited only five and they were awarded as follows:

- FIRST PRIZE (\$50), ELKANAH M. MOORE, Philadelphia, Pa.
- SECOND PRIZE (\$50), HARRIET DICKSON, Mass.
- THIRD PRIZE (\$50), NETTIE JOHNSON, Iowa
- FOURTH PRIZE (\$50), ANNA C. FROPP, Massachusetts
- FIFTH PRIZE (\$5), GRACE TRIBE ROEDER, Ohio

Mr. Bok began to extend his heartiest thanks to his readers for so generously responding to his request, which will undoubtedly make the next Christmas number of the JOURNAL issued and essentially made by its readers. The response to the other Christmas offer, for actual ideas, was also very large, and as these contributions are longer and require more time in their reading, no decision has been arrived at as this JOURNAL goes to press. It is hoped that in the next issue these awards may be announced.

Prizes for Church Workers

HERE also are the awards of prizes promised to church workers for good ideas along social and financial lines. About seventeen hundred manuscripts were received, and besides the prize material retained a great many manuscripts have been purchased. THE JOURNAL now has scores of original ideas and practical suggestions by the hundreds to present. The awards are as follows:

- For the Best Social or Entertainment
FIRST PRIZE: F. C. LAUREN, Madison, Wis.
SECOND PRIZE: BETTIE KING TORRISON, Ohio
- For a Photograph of the Best Fair Booth
FIRST PRIZE: MRS. JAMES W. HALE, Ohio
- SECOND PRIZE: MAY McNAMARA, Nebraska
- For the Best Way to Raise Money
FIRST PRIZE: REV. SAMUEL W. PURVIS, Ohio
- SECOND PRIZE: MRS. WENDELL PEACOCK, Texas

- For the Best Outdoor Rite
FIRST PRIZE: DR. S. W. ENGLISH, Minnesota
- SECOND PRIZE: IDA L. WICKLEY, New Jersey

Pretty Ideas for Party Tables

SO MANY suggestions were sent in response to our request for little ideas and novelties for table decorations that it has been impossible to complete the examination of them in time to announce the awards before this issue. But so pleasant has been their finish at last, and these awards have been made:

- For the Best Party Tables
L. C. STREIBERT, Ohio, \$25
CAROLINE BOALT, Ohio, 20
MRS. HENRIETTA STANHOPE, Illinois, 15
MRS. GRACE KIRKENDALL, Mississippi, 15
JULIA FRISCHKE, Delaware, 15
ALICE M. LEWIS, New York, 15
ANGELINE HESS, Pennsylvania, 10
GRETCHEN GORDON, New York, 10
MAY TERADWELL, Tennessee, 10
IDA MILLER DYE, Missouri, 10
KATHARINE DE SUFFREY, Oregon, 10

- For Table Novelties
MRS. CATHERINE E. NORRIS, Oregon, \$10
MRS. GEORGE FITCH, Connecticut, 10
DAISY LANE MARVY, Massachusetts, 5
L. C. STREIBERT, Ohio, 5
MRS. CAROL E. MARON, Massachusetts, 5

Latest Fashions from Abroad

EVERY year we have made special efforts to give our readers the benefit of the latest fashions from abroad at the very earliest possible moment. This year Mrs. Kelahan has already gone to Europe to get new ideas for her JOURNAL work, and she will remain abroad for several months. She has taken with her a staff of illustrators, and will visit all places where the best and newest fashions may be seen, including Rome at the Easter season and the watering-places in Southern France. Any letters sent during her absence will be answered by an associate editor.

The Next JOURNAL To be a Notable Number

The editors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL intend to make the next (May) issue the first of a series of specially notable numbers. In that number will be a pleasant surprise to thousands of readers:

A New Series of Stories By the Author of the "Juliet" Stories

Really a continued story, although five separate stories: "The Dixons" they are called, tales of a delightful American family such as we all know, and many of us really are members of, each story presenting a phase of married life that is familiar to all of us, and done in that charming, humorous manner that is the distinctively delightful quality of Mrs. Richmond's writing. And all through the stories are brought forward just enough to give piquancy to the tales of a delightful couple whose romance begins, develops and matures before the eyes of the reader in a manner that is irresistibly fascinating. The first of these stories will be in the next JOURNAL.

All Three of the Josef Hofmann Prize Awards

Will be given in an early issue: the three piano compositions out of the 1500 received that were considered by the famous young pianist to be worthy of the generous prizes offered for award.

The Sister's Answer To "Her Brother's Letters"

Thousands who have read the series of "Her Brother's Letters" have wondered about the sister: what kind of girl she is, and how she received her brother's suggestions and advice. In an early issue of THE JOURNAL she will answer her brother in a letter written by herself.

"What Music Means to Me" An Article by Mr. Jan Kubelik

The famous young violinist has some views about music and composers which he has never allowed himself to express. But he recently felt that he would like to do so, and in this article he does it with a marked originality.

It is also a pleasure to announce to our readers that we have just completed arrangements for

The New Romance By the Authors of "Lady Betty"

So successful has "Lady Betty" been it was inevitable that our readers would wish to hear more from her creators. Thousands of letters have come pouring in to the editors expressing this desire. So we immediately asked Mr. and Mrs. Williamson to allow us to read their new romance. They consented, and we were charmed: in fact, delighted and surprised beyond words that the charm of "Lady Betty" could be surpassed. But the new romance does surpass it—no question of that, and we are now having the material illustrated so as to give the new story to our readers at the earliest possible moment.

We have also just completed the illustration of

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's New Romance "An Old-Fashioned Gentleman"

And this wonderfully beautiful story is now all ready— is being set into type, in fact, and will begin in THE JOURNAL within a month or two.

The editors feel that never have they been in a position to offer such attractive summer numbers of THE JOURNAL to their readers as this season, when they will surpass any previous year.

A Word About Our Style Book

YOU have responded so cordially to our request to "tell us all about the patterns" that we, in our turn, want to be as frank with you, and thank you for your welcome letters telling us that wherever the patterns go they make new and permanent friends. Of course, this pleases us. How could it help but do so when we have spent so much time and thought to give you a pattern distinctive in its simplicity and style? With this ever-increasing success came a new need, one we were quick to feel and supply—that of a "Style Book" to tell you of our autumn and winter number, and received such an enthusiastic demand for it that we exhausted two editions. And now with a new season there is a new Style Book—for which there is an even greater demand—a larger and more complete one. It contains more than twelve hundred illustrations—illustrations of all the designs in THE JOURNAL since the opening of the Pattern Department, and of all those that we have not room to show each month. The needs of all are considered, and as much thought and care given to complete layettes for the baby and comfort for the invalid as to the designs for charming designs for younger women. Variety, too, we have considered, and in the ever-useful illustrations there are designs for all occasions, simple or elaborate, for slender or stout figures (for the latter a special design with long lines, and a side body).

Nor is this all. Pages are devoted to fabrics of all descriptions, and much helpful information given as to the new weaves, not only of cloth but also of the many lustrous silks, flues laces and attractive trimmings. Needleworkers will rejoice over the simple transfer patterns, bringing unusual and beautiful designs within the reach of all who wish them, as with the dress patterns, is a Guide-Chart—an original idea, one that will, applied to needlecraft—but one which all who use it find most helpful.

This book is issued quarterly, and sent to any address for twenty-five cents, postpaid.

A Letter

From F. Marion Crawford

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Sir:

I am much surprised at the absurd story about me which appears in the number of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for January, and I am constrained to protest in the strongest terms against your publication of a footnote in which the name of Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, of Rome, is given as that of "the man who must not be mentioned." The few Americans or Englishmen who believe the wild tales about the evil eye must take it for granted that the writer of the note meant to injure a man whose great learning has long and deservedly commanded the respect of all scholars. But the greater number of your readers look upon such superstitious with profound contempt, and can only wonder at the object of the writer was to cast ridicule on Professor Lanciani and myself. I am indifferent to incredible stories told about me, but I cannot let my name be used to injure, or to ridicule, a friend of thirty years' standing.

Yours truly,

F. MARION CRAWFORD.
Rome, January 22, 1906.

Our Easter Cover Design

EVERY month the demand for our cover designs as posters not only continues, but increases, and that for Mr. Frank Gault's beautiful drawing on this month's cover of the snow-white dove heralding the dawn of Easter Day will probably surpass all previous records. Arrangements have therefore been made for a good-sized extra edition of the design carefully printed on separate sheets, exactly like the cover itself, the title and printed matter all left on, but without any advertising matter on the back. These separate sheets are ready for printing, and copies of them will be sent well packed in a strong tube, for ten cents each, postpaid. The printed matter may readily be painted out or otherwise removed.



The Wrong One

A YOUNG man had been calling now and then on a young lady, when one night, as he sat in the parlor waiting for her to come down, her mother entered the room instead, and asked him in a very grave, stern way what his intentions were. He turned very red, and was about to stammer some incoherent reply, when suddenly the young lady called down from the head of the stairs:

It was His Only Tie

It was His Only Tie

ONE morning, as Mark Twain returned from a neighborhood morning call, sans necktie, his wife met him at the door with the exclamation: "There, Sam, you have been over to the Stowes's again without a necktie! It's really disgraceful the way you neglect your dress!"

A few minutes later his neighbor—Mrs. S.—was summoned to the door by a messenger, who presented her with a small box neatly done up. She opened it and found a black silk necktie, accompanied by the following note: "Here is a necktie. Take it out and look at it. I think I stayed half an hour this morning. At the end of that time will you kindly return it, as it is the only one I have?"—MARK TWAIN."

10

Pat's Best Man

PAT was invited to a wedding. He arrived at the house faultlessly attired in full evening dress, a huge white chrysanthemum adorning his buttonhole. He was shown upstairs to the gentlemen's dressing-room.

The guests assembled below were suddenly startled by hearing a great commotion above. Rushing into the hall to ascertain the cause they were somewhat startled to behold Pat come tumbling head first down the stairs, completely disheveled.

Upon the amazed host's exclaiming: "Why, Pat, what is the matter?" Pat answered: "Shure and I went upstairs, and whin I went inter the room I seed a swell young dandy wid a wail ornationarym in his buttonhole and kiddy gloves on his hands, an' I sez to 'im, 'Who's you?' 'Shure,' he sez, 'an' I'm the best man'; and, begorry, he is."

THERE is a young physician who has never been able to smoke a cigar. "Just one poisons me," says the youthful doctor.

Recently the doctor was invited to a large dinner-party. When the women had left the table cigars were accepted by all the men except the physician. Seeing his friend refuse the cigar the host in astonishment exclaimed:

She Told Him So

She Told Him So

A PHYSICIAN took it into his head to go hunting, says the "Boston Herald," and started out bright and early on a beautiful October morning, fully armed for game.

About four o'clock in the afternoon he returned, tired out and empty-handed, telling his wife he hadn't killed a thing, whereupon she remarked triumphantly:

"I told you so," adding, in the next breath: "If you had stayed at home and attended to your legitimate business you might have been more successful."

He Did His Be

H He Did His Best

A YOUNG lady at a summer hotel asked an artist friend, who was spending his vacation there, if he would mind doing a small favor for her. She said, "I have a great idea, but I need a small thing."

"Thank you so much," he exclaimed gratefully. "I wish you would stop at Mrs. Gannan's little shop and get three large bone buttons, the largest size you can find. They're for my new bathing suit, you know. Just tell her who I am and it will be all right. You needn't pay for them."

That night was a teacher, and had never bought anything but collar buttons before. So on the way to the store he kept repeating the instruction: "Three large bone buttons." But when his mind he rushed up to Mrs. Gannan and reeled off this surprising speech: "I want three bone buttons for a small bathing suit with two large buttons. Just tell me who I am and it will be all right."

THIS PAGE: IT BELONGS TO OUR READERS

claim to be. We wish to draw upon the whole world of art or story. And we should like the help of our readers, tributed by our readers. Very good, are they not? "I must think we ever heard." If it has made you laugh, laugh. We do not promise to print all that may be sent: ours to this page must be voluntary, without expectation ever possible. No unused contribution will be returned. The rule: let us treat all alike. Observe these conditions, ever heard or read, addressed to

625 So. Cedar Street, Newark, Philadelphia

A SAILOR who had been to a church service,

"Well, then, I'll tell yer. If I was to tell ye
 I like Bill, give me that handshake! That wouldn't

why, that would be a hanthem!"

for my wife and seventeen children." The keeper

"You wait a minute," said

100

old citizen went to the

Unaware of the change the old gentleman hurriedly put his head up to the window and said:

His "Character"

is a story of a Scotch ge-

The Mould of Form

Englishwoman of exceed

Her Privilege to Choose



CLARENCE F. UNDERWOOD

The average woman has much to be thankful for on Easter morning.

She has just heard a good sermon. Her husband wears his frock coat, his silk hat and his white waist coat. Her daughter's hat is a "dream."

And her own gown fits *perfectly*. But—what if it should rain, or a passing carriage splatter her with mud?

Well, what if it should? Couldn't she use Ivory Soap, and, by doing so, remedy the disaster? Of course she could!

And so, this timely bit of advice is offered: Parasols; lace collars and cuffs; dainty fabrics of all kinds, including organzies, lavens, dimities, wash silks, muslins, etc., which have become soiled, can be made to look like new if washed with Ivory Soap suds and tepid water.

Ivory Soap is *pure soap* and nothing else. It contains no "free" (uncombined) alkali or any other ingredient that will injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap—99⁴⁴/₁₀₀ Per Cent. Pure.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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"He Shall Give His Angels Charge Over Thee"

By W. L. Taylor

"He shall cover thee with His feathers, and under His wings shalt thou trust. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."—*Ninety-first Psalm.*

This is the third of a series of pictures illustrating passages from the Psalms, which Mr. Taylor is painting for The Journal.

The Real Agatha

The Unusual Adventures of Two Young Men and an Heiress

By Edith Huntington Mason

Drawing by W.T. Smedley

I NEVER quite knew how it was that I took Vincent with me, except that we both needed a holiday at the same time and the same kind of holiday appealed to us both. Vincent's whole name and title was Lord Wilfred Vincent, for he was the youngest son of the old Duke of Totten. Men of his own age called him "Freddy," but I called him Vincent or Wilfred, because I consider curtailed appellations unrefined. Vincent was an artist—that is, he called himself one; his friends called him "a dabbler in art." He didn't really go in for it seriously, you know, but he did little sketches of cows and that sort of thing rather well, I fancy. So we agreed that our aim was to find a little old English village, far away from London, and get rooms in some old farmhouse. My idea was that Vincent would go out and paint the cows while I would lie in the hammock and the old lady would bring me buttermilk. Wilfred had an idea that he, too, would like to spend a good bit of his time in a hammock, but with this difference, that the old lady's beautiful daughter was to bring him lemonade. But I pointed out to him that the chief reason that I was running away from town was to get rid of the debutantes, and therefore he'd have to leave the fair ones out of our air caste.

Our plan was just to back in Nature, and we had six weeks to bask in. The Foreign Office doesn't seem to require much of Wilfred's time and he doesn't do anything else except "dabble." Of course, being a young person, he hasn't a shilling of his own, but the old Duke makes him a comfortable allowance, because the dotes on Wilfred as much as he detests his eldest son, Edmund, the heir to the dukedom. So, when Vincent complained of feeling "all run down," it was easy for him to get six weeks off, although, as I tell him, he had been getting "six weeks off" ever since he left Oxford, two years ago. He isn't twenty-four yet.

Nevertheless, Vincent was one of the best little chaps in the world. I don't mean that he was undersized, for he stood six feet two in his stock- ings; but he was so good-natured, so jolly and amiable and straight and—well, just naturally nice, don't you know—that everybody was "just crazy about him," as the American girl I met last summer used to say, and all the young and old alike, got to calling him "little Vincent" or "little Freddy" from his first days, just by way of endearment. Of course, I'm much older than Vincent—to be more exact, there's a matter of twelve or fifteen years between us—but I must say I can't help being drawn to him. I've known him ever since he was born, and then, you see, he's both Oxford man, belong to the same clubs, and, of course, Terhune is as old a man as Vincent, even if he hasn't any handle to it, and, if I do say it, there's never a dinner given in London, town, that Archibald Terhune isn't invited. But, somehow, in this, the tenth season, I became utterly weary of the limelight, the dinners, the balls, the tea-making mammae (for I am an "eligible bachelor"), and, most of all, the debutantes, their education, and cultivated stances. I felt that I must flee from London to escape, and thus, as Vincent is always ready for a holiday, we found our way to the same place, the same journey. We had taken the noon train for Kingsbridge, and changing there were to go on to Cupstone, which is a friend of Vincent's had recommended to us as just the place we were looking for.

"Jolly luck this," said Vincent, after we had been some time on our way; "only those Cupstone and Duxner's sham will be what we want. Graham cracked it up to the skies." "That's the trouble," I complained; "when a thing's taken up too much, it's old, pessimistic and disappointing." "Wait till you see it, old pessimist," said Vincent with a cheerful grin. "It's got cows which provide buttermilk and all that, and I've got some lemons in my grip for the lemonade, and I've got that old Ironstone in the landlady's beautiful daughter. I'm afraid she'll be a minus quantity." Then he put his feet across on the rug of the carriage and lit a nasty, smelly, old pipe. "That's the worst of Vincent," he's so young he doesn't know a thing like that which may get on a man's nerves. But I wouldn't hurt his feelings for anything, and so I had to let him smoke.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, when we had left the comfortable carriages of the main line for the ramshackle ones of the branch train, we came to a sudden stop in the centre of a big stretch of meadow land. A few miles away we could see the spires and roofs of a little village, and, what was more noticeable, a big castle, that stood on higher ground some distance above the town, but not far from where the train had stopped. I asked the guard what the trouble was, and he told me that something was wrong with the engine and it might be a couple of hours before we could go ahead.

Just as he finished his explanation Vincent, who had been looking out of the window with great interest, sprang to his feet and shook my shoulder excitedly. "Look there! Do you see them?" he cried, pointing at the beautiful meadows with their winding stream and gentle slopes.

"See what?" I demanded somewhat testily, adjusting my glasses and surveying the landscape without perceiving anything of unusual interest.

"I don't know," I said, "money? Lor! bless you, sir, she's as millions as millions."

"She must have money," I said reflectively. Vincent, meanwhile, was hunting in his grip for an atrocious red coat he wears when he goes.

"Money?" I repeated the guard. "money? Lor! bless you, sir, she's as millions as millions. Her own father was Lord Wyckhoff, but 'e died when 'is darter were a little thing. 'E never ad a shilling, but 'er stepfather, that married Lady Wyckhoff two years later, was Hanmerican and ad more pounds than there is stones in that castle, sir, an' arter 'is wife died 'e ad the place built up again, an' now they're both dead, sir, and 'is stepdaughter, the Honorable Agatha, as 'er title is, sir, is heiress of all these millions and all this land."

"She ought to marry," I said, all reflectively, and without any personal feeling. The guard smiled knowingly. "There's many a one arter her, sir," he said; "but they don't seem to make no progress against 'er stepfather's will."

"Her stepfather's?" I repeated with interest. "Do you hear that, Vincent?"

But Vincent, his beloved coat at last found, was half out of the carriage. "Come on," he shouted, "we're waiting time." And I, perforce, was obliged to follow him, although the guard's story promised to be very interesting.

After we had played the first hole and I had won (I seldom win a hole from Vincent, so I was in a good humor) I told him what the guard had said.

"So these grounds belong to the Honorable Agatha," I concluded, and I have curiosity enough to wish that we might behold this mysterious lady."

"But Vincent wasn't a bit excited; you can never depend upon him when he's played the golf." "Bosh!" he said; "I'd rather play on her links than see her. If she saw us she might put us off. I'll bet she's a crabbed old maid. I'm surprised at you, Terhune, with your romantic notions. I thought you'd left that sort of thing behind you in London."

I felt myself reddening slightly, though I knew, and he didn't mean anything, and was about to retort sharply when he broke off unexpectedly, and stopped in admiration of the clean, fast shot he made. It cut cleared a natural bunker and sped on beyond.

At that instant a discordant mixture of sound burst upon our ears, as that of a dog yelping and a vigorous scolding in a high but sweet feminine voice. With one accord we rushed up the gentle rise, and in the depression beyond we saw that her eyes were big and black, her profile perfect, and her coloring delightful. He glanced at once and I let him make his impression first. "He's the younger, and it always seems a shame not to give such a promising boy a chance."

"I beg your pardon," I said, and I knew I was right in my head, so that the gold in his brown hair caught the sunlight, "but would you tell me if these are private links and to whom they belong?" "They're private," he said. "He said this just as if I hadn't told him all about it."

The girl turned to him uncertainly; then she smiled a wide, jolly smile of good fellowship. I knew she would—they all do that at Vincent.

"Was that your ball?" she said, not heeding his question. "I'm very sorry." It lit my dog's.



"I think it's Great Fun. I Haven't Seen a New Man for Six Weeks"

But Vincent, in a fever of haste, was kneeling and unstrapping his golf clubs. "Hooray," he cried. "Terhune, a golf course or I'm a sinner. Come on, we'll have some sport. The old train's due to wait an hour, anyhow."

I looked again, and, sure enough, I saw that at intervals the close-cropped grass was dotted with little red flags like sparks of fire on a carpet of green velvet. Vincent has many fads, but I think he is keener on golf than anything else. I was disgusted with him. "Vincent," I said with decision, "this is nonsense. You can wait till I get to Cupstone to play golf. Graham said there were public links there."

"Yes, and he also said that it was the rottenest course he ever played over," said Vincent with some heat. "I made him admit it. And this one is a beauty. A private one, I'll wager. Look at that turf. It is just like velvet, my dear fellow—like velvet," and he swept a practiced eye over the wide green slopes.

Now, I am fond of the game myself within reason, and certainly the prospect was inspiring for I was tired of the confinement of the carriage and Vincent was most persuasive. I knew it was a foolish thing to do; the train

might not stay so long as we expected and we might get left; and yet, as I say, it is hard to refuse Vincent anything. I unavailingly permitted him to get out my clubs.

"Whose links are these?" I asked the guard. "Do they belong to the castle?"

"Yes," replied the guard. "They belong to Castle Wyckhoff, the family seat of Lord Wyckhoff. The old lord died now, though, all 'cept the Honorable Agatha, and she lives in the castle and owns all these acres, sir, all you can see," and the guard waved his hand grandly toward the imposing old pile on the hillside and the green meadows stretching away far below it.

"She must have money," I said reflectively. Vincent, meanwhile, was hunting in his grip for an atrocious red coat he wears when he goes.

"Money?" I repeated the guard. "money? Lor! bless you, sir, she's as millions as millions. Her own father was Lord Wyckhoff, but 'e died when 'is darter were a little thing. 'E never ad a shilling, but 'er stepfather, that married Lady Wyckhoff two years later, was Hanmerican and ad more pounds than there is stones in that castle, sir, an' arter 'is wife died 'e ad the place built up again, an' now they're both dead, sir, and 'is stepdaughter, the Honorable Agatha, as 'er title is, sir, is heiress of all these millions and all this land."

"She ought to marry," I said, all reflectively, and without any personal feeling. The guard smiled knowingly. "There's many a one arter her, sir," he said; "but they don't seem to make no progress against 'er stepfather's will."

"Her stepfather's?" I repeated with interest. "Do you hear that, Vincent?"

But Vincent, his beloved coat at last found, was half out of the carriage. "Come on," he shouted, "we're waiting time." And I, perforce, was obliged to follow him, although the guard's story promised to be very interesting.

After we had played the first hole and I had won (I seldom win a hole from Vincent, so I was in a good humor) I told him what the guard had said.

"So these grounds belong to the Honorable Agatha," I concluded, and I have curiosity enough to wish that we might behold this mysterious lady."

"But Vincent wasn't a bit excited; you can never depend upon him when he's played the golf." "Bosh!" he said; "I'd rather play on her links than see her. If she saw us she might put us off. I'll bet she's a crabbed old maid. I'm surprised at you, Terhune, with your romantic notions. I thought you'd left that sort of thing behind you in London."

I felt myself reddening slightly, though I knew, and he didn't mean anything, and was about to retort sharply when he broke off unexpectedly, and stopped in admiration of the clean, fast shot he made. It cut cleared a natural bunker and sped on beyond.

At that instant a discordant mixture of sound burst upon our ears, as that of a dog yelping and a vigorous scolding in a high but sweet feminine voice. With one accord we rushed up the gentle rise, and in the depression beyond we saw that her eyes were big and black, her profile perfect, and her coloring delightful. He glanced at once and I let him make his impression first. "He's the younger, and it always seems a shame not to give such a promising boy a chance."

"I beg your pardon," I said, and I knew I was right in my head, so that the gold in his brown hair caught the sunlight, "but would you tell me if these are private links and to whom they belong?" "They're private," he said. "He said this just as if I hadn't told him all about it."

The girl turned to him uncertainly; then she smiled a wide, jolly smile of good fellowship. I knew she would—they all do that at Vincent.

"Was that your ball?" she said, not heeding his question. "I'm very sorry." It lit my dog's.

Rudyard Kipling's Splendid Children's Story

Puck of Pook's Hill: Old Men at Pevensy

By Rudyard Kipling, Author of "The Jungle Books," "The Just-So Stories," etc.

Drawings by Charlotte Harding



"IT HAS naught to do with apes or devils," Sir Richard went on in an undertone. "It concerns De Aquila, than whom there was never bolder nor craftier, nor more hardy knight born. And remember, he was an old, old man at that time."

"When?" said Dan.

"When we came back from sailing with Witta."

"What did you do with the gold?" said Dan.

"Have patience. Link by link is chain-mail made. I will tell all in its place. We bore the gold to Pevensy on horseback, three loads of it, and then

up to the north chamber, above the great hall of Pevensy Castle, where De Aquila lay in winter. He sat on his bed like a little white falcon, turning his head swiftly from one to the other as we told our tale. Jehan, the Crab, an old, sour man-at-arms, guarded the stairway, but De Aquila bade him wait at the stair foot, and let down both leather curtains over the door. It was Jehan whom De Aquila had sent to us with the horses, and only Jehan had loaded the gold. When our story was told, De Aquila gave us the news of England, for we were as men waked from a year-long sleep. The Red King was dead—slain (ye remember?) the day we set sail, and Henry, his younger brother, had made himself King of England, over the head of Robert of Normandy. This was the very thing that the Red King had done when our Great William died. Then Robert of Normandy, mad, as De Aquila said, at twice missing this kingdom, had sent an army against England, which army had been well beaten back by their ships at Portsmouth. A little earlier, and Witta's ship would have rowed through them.

"And now," said De Aquila, "half the great Barons of the North and West are out against the King, between Salisbury and Shrewsbury, and half the other half wait to see which way the game shall go. They say Henry is overly English for their stomachs, because he hath married an English wife, and she hath coaxed him to give back their old laws to our Saxons. (Better ride a horse by the tail he knows, I say. But that is only a cloak for their falsehood.) He cracked his finger on the table where the wine was spilt, and thus he spoke:

"William cranneth us Norman Barons full of good English acres after Seintac. I had my share, too, he said, and clapped Hugh on the shoulder. 'But I warned him, I warned him before Otto rebelled—that he should have bidden the Barons give up their lands and lordships in Normandy, if they would be English Lords. Now they are all but Princes both in England and Normandy—trencherred homeds, with a foot in one trough and both eyes on the other! Robert Shortboots' (for so we called Robert of Normandy) 'has sent them word that if they do not fight for him in England, he will sack and harry out their lands in Normandy. Therefore Clure has sent Fitz Oshtove here, and Montgomery has risen, when our first William made an English Earl. Then O'Arvy is out with men, and our father I remember a little hedge-sparrow knight nearby Caen. If Henry wins, the Barons can still flee to Normandy, where Robert will be their king. If he loses, they can still have lands in England. Oho, a pest—a pest on Normandy. She will be England's curse this many a long year."

"Amen," said Hugh. "But will the war come our ways, think you?"

"Not from the North," said De Aquila. "But the sea is always open, and the upper hand Robert will send another army into England for sure, and this time I think he will land here—where his father, the Conqueror, landed. We have brought your pigs to a pretty market. Half England alight, and gold enough on the ground—he stamped on the bags beneath the table to set every sword in Christendom fighting."

"What is to do?" said Hugh. "I have no keep at Dallington; and if we buried it, whom could we trust?"

"Needs must," said Hugh. "Our lives are in the hands. So we lowered all the gold down except one small chest of it by De Aquila's bed, which we kept as much for his delight in its weight and color as for our needs."

"In the morning, ere we rode to our manors, he said: 'I do not say farewell, because ye will return and hide here. Not for love nor for sorrow, but to be with the gold. Have a cure,' he said laughing, 'and it will make myself Pope. Trust me not, but return!'"

Sir Richard paused, and smiled sadly.

In seven days, then, we returned from our manors—from the manors which had been ours.

"And were the children quite well?" said Una.

"My sons were young. Land, rule and governance belong by right to young men." Sir Richard was talking to himself. "It would have broken their hearts if we had taken back our manors. They made us great welcome, but we could see—Hugh and I could see—that our day was done. I was a cripple, and he a one-eyed man. And therefore," he raised his voice, "we rode back to Pevensy."

"I'm sorry," said Una, for the Knight seemed very sorrowful.

"Little maid, it all passed long ago. They were young. We were old. We let them keep the manors."

"Aha!" cried De Aquila from his shot-window, when we dismounted. "Back again to earth, old foxes?" but when we were in his chamber above the hall he put his arms about us and said, "Welcome, ghosts! Welcome, poor ghosts!"

Thus it fell out that we were rich beyond belief, and lonely. And lonely!

"What did you do?" said Dan.

"We watched for Robert of Normandy," said the Knight. "De Aquila was like Witta. He suffered no illness. In fair weather we would ride along the marsh between Daxet on the one side, to Cluckmere on the other—sometimes with hawk, sometimes with hound (there are stout hares born on the marsh and the down land), but always with an eye to the sea, for fear of fleets from Normandy. In foul weather he would walk on the top of his tower, frowning against the rain—peering here and pointing there. It always vexed him to think how Witta's ship had come and gone without his knowledge. When the wind ceased, and ships anchored, to the wharf's edge he would go, and leaning on his sword among the stinking felt would call to the mariners for their news from France. His other eyes he kept bandaged for word of Henry's war against the Barons."

"Many brought him news—jongleurs, harpers, peddlars, sutlers, priests, and the like; and though he was secret enough in small things, yet, if their news mislaid the tide, then, regarding neither time nor place nor people, would he curse our King Henry for a fool or so, and so it came that I heard him say aloud by the fishing boats: 'If I were King of England I would do thus and thus. I would ride out to see that the warning beacons were laid and dry, he has seen the shot-window in the tower of Richard, do not copy our blind King, but see with thine own eyes, and feel with thine own hands.' I do not know how many years it took him to Pevensy in the little chamber above the hall. One foul night came word that a Messenger of the King waited below. We were chilled at a long ride in the fog toward Boxley, which is an easy place for ships to land. De Aquila sent word the man might either eat with us, or

"So Falken Deesen, and Gilbert, Not Knowing Which His Fate Would be, Wrote It Word by Word."

"Me," said De Aquila. "Pevensy ways are strong. No man but Jehan, who is my dog, knows what is between them." He drew a curtain by the shot-window, and showed us the shaft of a well in the thickness of the wall.

"I made it for a drinking well," he said, "but we found salt water, and it rises and falls with the tide. We heard the water whistle and blow at the bottom."

"Will it serve?" said he.

The Hull-House's Social Score of the World

The First Five Years at Hull-House

By Jane Addams



THE memory of the first five years at Hull-House is more or less blurred with fatigue, for we could, of course, become accustomed only gradually to the unending activity and to the confusion of a house constantly filling and refilling with groups of people. The little children who came to the kindergarten in the morning were followed by the afternoon club of older children, and those in turn made way for the educational and social organizations of adults occupying every room in the house on every evening. All one's habits of living had to be readjusted, and any student's tendency to sit with a book by the fire was of necessity definitely abandoned.

But the domestic adjustment was, after all, easier than that demanded by the neighborhood, for we left for the first years all the bewilderment and discouragement which arise from close personal contact with an immigrant population crowded into a city which, because it assumes that it is free from the problems of a tenement-house population, has made no provision for adequate municipal regulation. The housing was poor and insanitary chiefly because it was unrestrained by any well-considered building laws or sanitary inspection; the garbage overflowed in huge wooden boxes placed upon the pavement, and during the winter was sometimes undisturbed for months. Many of the newly-immigrated Italians and Russians were employed in the sweat-shops, which were totally without regulation as to hours and conditions of work.

We found Numbers of Young Girls who were constantly being exhausted by night work, for whatever may be said in defense of night work for men, few women are able to endure it. A man who works by night sleeps regularly by day, but a woman finds it impossible to put aside the household duties which crowd upon her. One of the most painful impressions of those first years is that of pale, feeble girls who worked regularly in a huge factory of the vicinity which was then running full night. These girls also encountered a special difficulty in the early morning hours, when they returned from work, debilitated and exhausted; and were only too easily convinced that a drink and a little darning at the bag end of the balls breaking up in the saloon halls was what they needed to brace them.



PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDERIC H. BART

The Jane Club House and of Buildings on the Right

It was difficult to find that old comradism of the interdependence of matter and spirit, for the conviction was forced upon us that long and exhausting hours of work are almost sure to be followed by lurid and exciting pleasures, that the moral life is curiously wrapped up with physical stamina, and that the power to overcome temptation reaches its limit almost automatically with that of physical resistance.

We Learned to Know Many Families in which the children worked supporting their parents, but because they spoke English better than the older immigrants did, and were willing to take lower wages, and because their parents gradually found it easier to live upon their earnings. A South Italian peasant who has picked olives and packed oranges from his toddling babyhood cannot see at once the difference between the outdoor healthy work which he performed in the varying seasons and the long hours of monotonous factory life which his child encounters when he comes to work in Chicago. I recall an Italian father who came to us in great grief over the death of his oldest child, a little girl of twelve, who had brought the largest wages into the family fund. In the midst of his genuine sorrow he said quite simply, "She was the oldest kid I had. Now I shall have to go back to work again until the next ones are able to take care of me. The man was only thirty-three and had hoped to retire from work permanently, at least during the winters. No foreman cared to have him in the factory, untrained in any way. It was a great loss to get such a fine boy for his bright, English-speaking little girl to get a chance to paste labels on a box than for him to secure an opportunity to carry pig-stion. The effect on the

child was what no one concerned thought of in the abnormal effort she made to thus prematurely, bear the weight of life. I remember another little girl of twelve, a Russian-Jewish child employed in a laundry at a heavy task beyond her strength, who committed suicide because she had borrowed three dollars from a companion, which she could not repay unless she confided the story to her parents and gave up an entire week's wage—but what could the family live upon that week in case she did! Her child mind, of course, had no sense of proportion, and the easiest way out of the insoluble problem seemed to her to be by the path of catfolic acid.

There was No Child-Labor Law at that time in Illinois save a most inadequate one relating only to mines, and no factory law of any sort, because of the fiction that Illinois was an agricultural State—in spite of the fact that the very next year, 1899, it stood first in the State of the Union in the value of its manufactured output. I well remember three boys in succession who were injured at one machine in a neighboring factory for lack of a guard which would have cost but a few dollars, and even when the injury of one of these boys resulted in his death we were totally impotent to hasten that the machine should be properly guarded, for there was no law in the State relating to it.

It was at the End of the Second Year that we received a visit from the Warden of Toynebee Hall and his wife as they were returning to London from a journey around the world. They had lived in East London for many years, and Mrs. Barnett had been identified from the beginning with Octavia Hill's improved housing plan, and they were much shocked and surprised that, in a new country with conditions so plastic and the possibility of change so hopeful, we had paid so little attention to the experiments and methods of amelioration which had already been tried; and they looked in vain through our library for Blue Books and other governmental reports which would be of real study into the conditions of English cities.

They were the first of a long line of English visitors to express the conviction that many things in Chicago were untoward, not through paucity of public spirit, but through lack of political machinery adequate to carry out the will. This was not all of the situation, but perhaps no casual visitor could be expected to see that, in these matters of detail seemed unimportant to a city in the first flush of its youth, impatient of correction and convinced that all would be well with its future.

This attitude on the part of Chicago fifteen years ago was influenced by and in turn lent itself to the prevailing spirit of social inaction. It was distinctly the period of propaganda as over against constructive social effort. The moment of marching and carrying banners, as it were, for stating general principles and making a demonstration rather than for uncovering the situation and for providing the legal measures and the social organization through which the new social hopes might make themselves felt. The terrible experience of the Haymarket riot was felt by the wisest men in the west, and it was felt by the wisest men in the west that no discussion of social questions if disorderly demonstrations were to be avoided. Economic conferences were held every Sunday evening in a large downtown auditorium, and the utmost freedom of expression was invited. There was also within three years of the Henry George campaign in New York, when his adherents all over the country were filled with hope of a successful and effective propaganda. Their meetings were of a religious tenor and fervor. They distributed tracts, they sang songs, they invited individuals that they might "see the light." But perhaps the Socialists surpassed even them and every one else in error and in the conviction that life could be spelled out in terms of irrefragable logic.

In the Weekly Discussions in the Hull-House drawing-room everything was thrown back upon general principles, and all discussion save that which "went to the root of things" was impatiently discarded as a mere end-around way measure. I recall one evening in the Social Service Club when an exasperated member had thrown out the statement that "Mr. B. believes that the world is going to disappear from the face of the earth, belonging, as it had, to the extinct competitive order, as the Black Plague had disappeared from the earth, and leaving behind it a feudal régime of the Middle Ages." "But," headed, "why do we spend time discussing trifles like the toothache when the great changes are to be considered which will of



PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDERIC H. BART

Portrait, with Entrance Arch to Street, Men's Club on the Left

themselves reform these minor ills!" Even the man who had been humorous till the solemn tone of the gathering.

And yet all theorists must in the end agree with the so-called "practical reformers," that social growth must pursue its normal course by means of changes and adaptations which in turn must be initiated by groups of individuals who are convinced of the necessity of modification in the existing arrangement because they are brought directly in contact with its failures. At that moment, however, the new science of sociology was not yet recognized as possessing a legitimate field. The University of Chicago, which was the first great institution of learning to have a department of sociology, was not opened until three years later. Hull-House began some careful investigations even in those first years, but in the mean time it was evident that free discussion was needed, and although many men of many minds met constantly at our conferences, it was amazing to find the incorrigible good nature which prevailed. Radicals are accustomed to bad discussion and sharp differences of opinion, and as a rule in the day's work, I recall that the secretary of the Hull-House Social Service Club at the end of the seventh year of its existence read a report in which he stated that so far he could remember but two during that time had a speaker lost his temper, and in each case it had been a college professor who "wasn't accustomed to being talked back to," and so, of course, the club excused him.

Gradually Certain Definite Lines of Effort emerged from the chaos as the number of residents grew in numbers and ability, and the observing and working force of the settlement was increased. A careful investigation of the sweat-shops of the neighborhood was made by Mrs. Kelley, who was appointed to do the work by the Illinois Labor Bureau. The report brought a special commission from the Legislature to look into the matter, and the recommendations of this committee resulted in the passage of the first factory law for Illinois, which dealt largely with the sanitary conditions of the sweat-shops and the regulation of the age at which a child might be permitted to work, and contained a clause limiting the hours of women in factories and workshops to eight a day.

Mrs. Kelley was appointed the first factory inspector with a deputy and a force of twelve inspectors to enforce the first law, which has gradually been built upon by many public-spirited citizens, until Illinois stands well among the States in the matter of protecting her children.

We Had Been Told, when we first planned to live on Halston Street, that we would feel isolated and outside the stream of normal activity. On the contrary, long before the end of the first five years we found ourselves attached to various public bodies, because we had discovered that it was impossible to secure the smallest of much-needed improvements without an appeal to the public conscience and to organized bodies of government.

It was, perhaps, significant that the only political office we sought from the city was that of garbage inspector for our own ward. The poor collection of refuse throughout the city made the greatest menace in the Nineteenth Ward, where the normal amount was much increased by the decayed fruit and vegetables discarded by the Italian and Greek fruit-sellers, and it seemed quite probable that this condition of economic immorality and high birth-rates, persistent in the Hull-House. The Hull-House's Club had been started during the third year of the life of the house. Those who were brought into trouble with the residents to report carefully the condition of the alleys during one July and August. If you have finished a long day's work, the thought or notion of the exacting and hot supper it is much easier to sit on your doorstep during a summer's evening than to go up and down ill-kempt stairs and into trouble with your neighbors over the condition of their garbage-boxes. It requires a certain amount of civic enterprise, of moral conviction, as it were, to be willing to stand up to the most unpalatable, the hottest and most uncomfortable months of the year. Nevertheless, a certain number of women persisted, as did the residents, in their determination to have the garbage removed from the ward because of unsatisfactory services. Still the death-rate remained high, and the condition seemed little better than before.

In the spring, when the city contracts were awarded for the removal of garbage, I myself, with the backing of two well-known business men, went out to bid for the garbage removal of the Nineteenth Ward. My paper was thrown out because of a technicality, but the incident induced the Mayor to appoint me the garbage inspector of the ward.

with the pay of a thousand dollars yearly. The loss of this salary, which had been considered a political "plum," naturally ruffled the feelings of the politician. Miss Amanda Johnson, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, who had done some excellent volunteer inspection in both Chicago and Pittsburg, became my deputy and performed the work in a most thoroughgoing manner for three years, one year as deputy, and two years as duly appointed chief-inspector.

Many of the Foreign-Born Women of the Ward were much shocked by this abrupt departure into the ways of men, and it took much explanation to convey the idea even remotely that it was a woman's task to go about volunteer inspection in both Chicago and Pittsburg, and to become a womanly go through the same district in order to prevent the breeding of so-called "vice districts," while many of them even disapproved of my office.

Many of them even disapproved of my office, and I found it necessary to explain the slowly changing conditions, and that their housewifely duties logically came to the adjacent alleys and streets, they yet were quite certain that it was not a lady's job "to get up at six o'clock in the morning to start a dozen teams throughout the ward, and many times to follow them to their foreign destinations." The dump.

A revelation of this attitude was made one day in a conversation which the inspector heard as it was vigorously carried on in a laundry. "One of the employees was leaving, and was expressing her mind concerning the place in no unmeasured terms, summing up her contempt for the dump as follows: 'I would not be the girl who goes to the laundry about in the alleys that to stay here any longer!'"

And yet the spectacle of eight hours' work for eight hours' pay, the even-better wages for the women, the fact, the perspective of "pull," the dividing of responsibility between the landlord and the readiness to enforce the law, the sense of law from both, the realization of the most valuable demonstrations which could have been made, which daily living on the pull of the city, for it is infinitely more value than many talks on civics, for it is, all, credit most easily the testimony of the deed, the careful inspection, the work, the work, the work, brought about a great improvement in the cleanliness and comfort of the neighborhood, and one happy day, when the death-rattle of the woman who lived in the Hull-House Woman's Club, and the ward was found to have dropped from third to seventh in the list of city wards, the applause of the city, and the sense of participation in the result, and a public spirit which had "made good."

Meanwhile the Daily Activities of the settlement were developing. It was a little curious that when we were first distressed over the lack of municipal regulations, the first building erected for the house should have been designed for an art gallery. It was a small building, a reading-room on the first floor and a studio above, the largest space on the second floor was carefully designed and lighted for an art gallery. It was a small building, the cultivation of that which appealed to the powers of enjoyment as over against a wage-earning capacity. Doubtless one of the chief reasons for the choice of the place of solace and comfort in the midst of dreary realities, an escape from them into the kingdoms of the imagination. The art gallery was the best place to put this aspect of life should receive adequate expression.

Certain it is that the visitors who came to the Hull-House art exhibits, who were not only men, but women, three or four a year until the Art Institute was opened on Sundays and for three evenings a week, displayed a genuine enjoyment and interest in the art, and the concerts which have been held on every Sunday afternoon for years. There was, perhaps, a certain daring in the fact that the first building was an art gallery, and this ventured money on the conviction that the neighborhood would care for good pictures, and it was also significant that a Club, which was not only a club, but a place, himself, puzzling to this first appeal of the new and somewhat puzzling undertaking called a settlement.

That the Art Gallery Embodied a New Attitude toward the immigrants was clear. One Italian expressed great surprise when he found that we, although Americans, still liked pictures, and said quite naively that he did not think that Americans cared for anything but dollars—that looking at pictures was something people did in Italy, but not in Chicago. It brought out various stories, of the difficulty one Italian in America had to express his decorative sense even in the most simple things, and the requisite skill. He had decorated the doorposts of his tenement with a beautiful pattern he had previously used in carving the wood of his door. He was so sure to find that he was "fired" by his landlord on the ground of destroying property. His feelings were much hurt, not so much that he had been fired, but that he was as that his work had been so disregarded, and he said quite simply that when people traveled in Italy they tried to look for the pictures that were in America "they tried only to make money out of you."

The extreme isolation of the Italian colony was demonstrated by the fact that when we were first there, there was a public art gallery in the city nor any houses in which pictures and carvings were regarded as treasures. Another Italian incident of the time was the isolation in which many immigrants live. An Italian woman in expressing her pleasure in the red roses that she saw at one of the people's houses, and in the fact that they had been "brought so fresh all the way from Italy." She would not believe for an instant that they were grown in America. She said that she had never seen a rose in Chicago for six years and had never seen any roses, whereas in Italy she had seen them every summer in great profusion. During the winter, of course, the woman had lived within ten blocks of a florist's window; she had not been more than a five-cent ride away from the people who were growing them, and dreamed of fanning forth by herself and no one had taken her. Her conception of America had been the long struggle to adapt herself to American ways. She had lost three children partly because she had not known how to care for or understand the conditions. She did not need charity in the sense of receiving money or goods, but she sadly needed the companionship and guidance of American women.

It seemed to us in Those Days possible to receive help from American women who had traveled in Italy, and to find among them the language, many the ability to discover the charm of this life of Italy built in the midst of Chicago, retaining the traditions of an older civilization, and to find among them the language, many the ability to discover the charm of this life of Italy built in the midst of Chicago, retaining the traditions of an older civilization, and to find among them the language, many the ability to discover the charm of this life of Italy built in the midst of Chicago, retaining the traditions of an older civilization.

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NOTE.—The third installment of Miss Adams's story of her work will appear in the next issue of The Journal.



DRAWN BY HENRY J. PECK

"She Received Us as if She Had Been the Queen of Heaven, Sir"

The Man in the Case

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Author of "A Singular Life," "The Burglar that Moved Paradise," etc.

CHAPTER V

AT THE time of our story the church terrestrial in the town of Mapleleaf was like the church celestial of religious aspiration; it was one and indivisible. With fine unconsciousness of any other existent sect, the Denomination represented ecclesiastical Christianity. The people, untempted by any other, took their inherited polity as a matter of course, and the Protestant community referred to their religious organization with the tone of good Catholics. One said The Church. Today there are five in Mapleleaf. Then there was only the complacent commonplace edifice which sat back in the Square as easily as a cucumber in a car-seat. Had it not been built of wood and painted a chilly brown it would have failed to meet the suburban architectural ideals at that day in vogue. In fact, the church met most of the suburban ideals—these were not exacting—and received in return the unqualified allegiance of people who regard their church as a soul-insurance corporation, and their pastor as a species of religious clerk or agent hired for spiritual occasions to make out the policies. In a word, the little Congregational parish of Mapleleaf was a force—the strongest in the town. It it were vested the moral and the social codes. Out of it went the written and unwritten laws. Its fiat was irrevocable. There was no appeal from its verdict.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the absolute oligarchy which handed the preacher his salary four times a year on quarter-day, the parish of Mapleleaf had in its pulpit a man. The Reverend Elakim Cotton was an elderly man, as I have said; there was snow on his hair; there was fire in his eye; there was sun in his smile. He presented the notable instance of a New England minister who is not afraid of his people. When he had copied the parsonage for five years the usual movement to exchange a pastor whose virtues you know for one whose faults you do not know was accidentally omitted from the politics of the congregation, and Mr. Cotton, standing over that mysterious danger-line, had remained where he was. He had now been the minister of Mapleleaf for twenty years.

Some ten months from the date of the last chapter which I have recorded in the biography of Joan Darc the Reverend Mr. Cotton sat in his study with iron on his lips and trouble in his eyes. His Committee sat with him—five in number; two deacons, the clerk, the theological member and the rich member. The minister was in his study-chair before his old walnut desk; this showed the precision of a methodical man. No letter went astray, no paper played truant, no book lolled upon that sacred surface; the pens rested in their rack with an air of infinite leisure; only his blotter showed the signs of work, and that was black with it.

The room was brown and ascetic. The ragged carpet was darned, the faded furniture was patched, but the large bookcases were full. Above the mantel hung an old fashioned lithograph of Cromwell preaching to his pious soldiers. Behind Mr. Cotton's chair John Calvin, seeming almost as large as life and quite as shocking, gazed forever upon his deathbed. One was therefore surprised that a small head of Da Vinci's Christ, fastened to the revolving bookcase which whirled within reach of the minister's hand, occupied such a position that his eyes met it as constantly as they did longingly.

The theological member, who had just been speaking, followed the minister's glance; but it was not apparent that he saw the picture. The rich member looked at his watch, he felt that he was wasting time; there was no money to be made out of the occasion, and it seemed, no progress either. The rich member frowned at the dilatory nature of ecclesiastical matters; a man of affairs would have acquitted or condemned the accused in an hour and a half ago. In point of fact, the minister and his Committee had been in executive session behind locked doors for two hours, and had come to no agreement. Within the incumbency of the present pastor no similar case had come before the attention of the church of Mapleleaf; the senior deacon could not recollect that he had ever been called upon to discipline a member for an important offense.

"She has been in regular standing a good while," he sighed. "If I am correct she made a profession when she was in early youth. She still attends divine service and the weekly conference of prayer."

"It is an extraordinary case," observed the junior deacon. "I never knew one like it. I deeply deplore it, brethren. I greatly regret the necessity of action upon it."

"What would you do?" asked the senior deacon uneasily.

"That's it! That's it!" cried the rich member. "What will you do? Put it that way. Put it any way, only do something, gentlemen! Make a move! Make any move, and I'll second it."

"I move," suggested the theological member, "that a committee of three be appointed to visit the accused, and confer with her as to the nature of her offense."

"Second the motion!" said the rich member, getting to his feet. "Why not this evening? What's the use of wasting time? Time, gentlemen, is always above par." "These rumors are an injury to the church," argued the theological member. "It is a common scandal. It is a very serious matter."

"She always has borne an unblemished reputation," urged the junior deacon timidly. His eyes met those of the minister, which had assumed a stern expression. At this point some one proposed that the pastor should become one of the committee selected to confer with the offending member.

"I decline," said the Reverend Mr. Cotton shortly. "I absolutely decline to have anything to do with such a step. You know my opinion, gentlemen, I have expressed it to you repeatedly. If you found down that unhappy woman you will do it without my approval or my sanction. I have explained my position in this matter to you till there is really no more for me to say about it."

"Have you ever reasoned with her yourself, sir?" asked the theological member, "as to the nature of her offense?" "I have said everything to her that I can properly say," replied the minister gravely.

"Does she offer you any explanation or—excuspation of her conduct?"

"Neither. None whatever."

"You defend her—in face of the facts, do you?"

"I do not understand the facts, sir. Do you?"

"But," persisted the theological member, "my question is, do you defend her conduct?"

"Her conduct is a mystery," replied the minister manfully. "But her spotless character is her advocate. I will not arraign her for I don't know what. The only Christian course to pursue, in my opinion, is to let the poor girl alone. Time may justify her against these unfortunate suspicions. I say time should be given her. If we don't trust her—why? If we show her no mercy—who should?"

The clerk, a little man who had scarcely spoken, now observed tentatively.

"The offending member should first be visited (as our polity requires) in a friendly capacity by one or two fellow-members. She should be approached in a friendly manner before she is officially censured."

"This has been done," admitted the minister sadly. "Some ladies of the congregation have called upon her; my wife was of the number, and Mrs. Hammetton, I grant you that this difficult duty has been performed with as much delicacy as the situation admits of. I own that, ecclesiastically, you are free to act in this case, gentlemen, if you insist upon it. My advice is against it, that's all. If you prefer to talk it over," he added, "without me, suppose I give you the opportunity?"

"That might be advisable," replied the senior deacon thoughtfully, "even if it is a little out of order. It won't take as long, Mr. Cotton. We'll call you."

"Very well," assented the minister. He rose at once and left the room; he did not seek his wife; they had talked this thing out till there was nothing more to be said; the minister had been forced to observe that Mrs. Cotton underwent variations of the painful theme; he could not at any given crisis in the affair predicate that her opinion would or would not coincide with his own. He had been the sole ally of his clerk, little entry holy, till his Committee recalled him.

"Well, gentlemen?" he began. But he saw before he spoke that they had decided against him. The elderly minister had never played lucky to his Committee. But he knew them. He made no life attempt to dissuade them from their purpose, but seemed rather suddenly to fall into step with it. "I see that you intend to act in this matter. Perhaps it is as well," he said unexpectedly. "It will satisfy you. And it won't—" but he paused. He could not say that the official censure of her church would not harm the arraigned church member. He contented himself with asking the sub-committee to report the result of their effort at once, and when they had hurried over the necessary formalities the clerk, the senior deacon and the theological member put on their hats and went out.

In a short time, in a very short time, they returned. It was a warm September night, and one of the study windows was open. The Committee, as they came up the concrete walk, saw the tall figure of their minister pacing the floor with an unendurable nervousness. The junior deacon, who was not a nervous person, sat reading the denominational weekly. The rich member was casting up accounts in his pocket diary. These two men got to their feet at once, and the minister ran like a boy to open the front door.

"Well, gentlemen?" he repeated eagerly, "you made a short call."

The Editors of The Ladies' Home Journal are perfectly willing to have this song used in public provided the following credit is printed on the program in connection with the title: "By permission of The Ladies' Home Journal." Under no other conditions may this song be used.

Allegretto tranquillo. *p*

Die Glock-en läu-ten das Ost-ern ein In al-len En-den und Lan-den Und from-me Her-zen
The bells in wel-come of East-er ring, To earth's far boun-dar-ies peal-ing; And right-eous hearts ex-

p

cresc.

ju-beln dar-ein: Der Lenz ist wie-der er-stan-den.
ult, for the spring A-gain o'er the land is stral-ing.

f

dolce.

cresc.

p

cresc. molto.

f

Es ath-met der Wald, die Er-de treibt Und klei-det sich lach-end mit Moo-se Und aus dem schö-nen Au-gen reißt Den
The wood-land a-wakes; earth leaves re-pose And, laugh-ing, in green ar-rays her; And brush-ing sleep from her eyes the rose is

p

cresc. molto.

f

Schlaft sich er-wach-end die Ro-se. Das schaf-fen-de Licht, es flammt und kreist Und sprengt die fes-seln-de Hül-le: Und
woos by the wind that sways her. The life-giv-ing light now flames and grows, The bonds that bound the earth rend-ing, and

p

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

p

rit.

p

Tempo I.

ü-ber den Was-ern schwebt der Geist Un-end-lich-er Lieb-es-ful-le. Die Glock-en läu-ten das
o-ver the face of the wa-ters glows The spir-it of love un-end-ing. The bells in wel-come of

dim. e rit.

p

cresc.

f

Ost-ern ein In al-len En-den und Lan-den Und from-me Her-zen ju-beln dar-ein: Der Lenz ist wie-der er-stan-den.
East-er ring, To earth's far boun-dar-ies peal-ing; And right-eous hearts ex-ult, for the spring A-gain o'er the land is steal-ing.

cresc.

f

dolce.

p

pp

ppp

Ped. una corda.

Ped.

Gavrieli, 1806, by G.F. Peters, Leipzig.

Is Paris Wise for the Average American Girl?

By Mildred Stapley

ALTHOUGH the pilgrimage to Paris of American women students decreases yearly, the number of Parisians who come in contact with the colony is very small. The peculiarities of the American girl are discussed far beyond the confines of the little Quarter, with a significance that keeps her more a stranger than a French family life. There are quiet, cultured people with young daughters of the flighty, gay

DRAWN BY POLKA HIRSHBERG

their own, in whose ears the mention of the American girl would be an offense. Others again will discuss her—will be amused by her—but under no circumstances would they open their doors to her. What does this mean? Is it simply French exclusiveness, or is there a grave obstacle in *la belle Américaine* herself? She has been told for so many years that she is "finest woman on earth" that she would be quite naturally indignant if she heard herself abused by a date flung as French as a "crème de la crème." Yet in herself fairly unconventional—quite Bohemian in fact, his own daughters being among the worst of the things. He belongs to a set of people who are interested in that exponent of emancipation, the American Girl; and though these people do not, perhaps, appreciate her virtue here, at least they do not avoid her, for their criticisms merit, perhaps, a consideration. It was one of this set—a broad-minded, liberal, tolerant, and cultured, who said to me recently, in horrified tones, after listening to her son's amusing account of an escapade with two young American singers:

"What can the parents over there be thinking of when they allow girls of that age to live alone in Paris?"

"Oh," I answered, "they have a considerable delusion that the American girl can take care of herself anywhere and under any circumstances."

"Then they cannot possibly know the circumstances," she concluded decisively.

"No—I don't believe they do," I admitted. "Neither do they know any of the things that are happening. And even if they did? The young lady announces her intention of going to Paris—music, art, or the language being her pretext—and what restaurant would the poor parents make? They are proud of her ambition. In many cases she herself has earned the money for her trip; and they are pleased with her good intentions. Or perhaps she has won a scholarship from one of the big art schools. In any case it is a proud mother who can say, 'My daughter has gone to Paris to study,' and the fond parent really believes in the study."

"If some one would only give them a detailed account of the living and working here," lamented my friend. "Some one should enlighten their ignorance and show them the need of real concern, stir up their laziness, optimistic belief that the Bohemian can be a sufficient guide to herself under all conditions."

Parisian Girl Students are of Two Classes

THE uneasiness of this French admirer of the American girl is shared by many American residents in Paris; yet no one does enlighten the parental ignorance. The part of informer is not a pleasant one to play; and again, maybe, they still think of themselves as taking it for granted that the experience in the Quarter does no permanent harm to the majority; that on going back to their native land they forget the Bohemian as quickly as they forget the few (the pitifully few) words of French they have picked up. Be this as it may—and one hopes they will forget it—the young woman is nevertheless a sorry spectacle while they are "at it." And they leave an unenviable reputation behind them. It seems as though they came there to study and to receive a standard of behavior which holds in decent society, and to play such fantastic tricks upon the heads of the angels weep; by which they hurt not only themselves but their sisters who also stay at home, for the onlookers persist in taking them as representative, and form most undesirable conclusions of the *Americaine* in general.

The young women who go to Paris as students may be divided into two classes—first, the deadly serious, bent on absorbing much knowledge in a short time. These are harmless and unharmed. The gay-sid of life of Paris makes no appeal to them. They might as well be so far as his human aspect is concerned, in Timbuctoo. Of such are those art students who seek a studio provided for by some young American, go to it every morning at eight and work till lunch; thus performing the same routine they could have accomplished with as good a master and in a less dirty studio in their own country. Next, the American and English women, there is no need for them to learn French; they are alone or with their girlfriends in the studio, and as early as nine o'clock they "must get to bed in order to be at the studio" by eight next morning."

Outside the American Quarter lies Paris with its theatres and concerts and cafés; its magnificent boulevards thronged with the most picturesque and varied life—scenes truly unique, but who do these poor drudges know of that? Yet it was in the interest of the picturesque that they came to Paris. On Sundays they religiously studying the pictures for three or four hours; and excepting that, and the fact that they are neither as well lodged nor as well fed as at home, what actual difference does Paris make to them? In what have they grown? These are the sort to whom Paris does no particular good; but it also does no harm.

Then there are the others—the bright, interesting ones, with alert minds open to every impression the new life holds for them—those who, to study it, have temperament. It is for these that one shudders, for temperament, and the many vagaries and pitiable follies grouped under it, has proven the making of more than one gifted girl. These, like the others, go at first to the girls' club, or to some quiet pension where they soon tire of the tedium of living under restrictions. They are constantly meeting older residents of the colony who ask, "Why don't you take a studio and live in it—or a little apartment? It's the only way to have any fun, or" (they add as an afterthought) "to do any work."

The Restaurants of the Quarter are Most Repulsive

THE newly-arrived is tired of sending her visitors away every night at ten o'clock, and of eating her meals in the same dining-room day after day while the initiated are to dine to the many restaurants of the Quarter. These are the places where all the people of the earth congregate, insuring variety in the bill of company if only in the bill of fare. The food is badly cooked, and their interior food badly cooked, and their mongrel, unspeaking collection of shabby students of every nation, all repulsive to the eye. The new girl is told that it is "so interesting"; that it stands for "atmosphere"; and that it is "so cheap."

As a matter of fact, the French eating-rooms have more than those of the Montparnasse Quarter do not exist, when one considers that the food is the refuse of the kitchen, and the service is so badly done that the portions are woefully small. Even the most modest appetite, contenting itself on a taste of meat, a salad, a cold chicken, a baked potato, with neither ice, coffee nor mineral water, cannot be satisfied under thirty cents. This, with a minimum of six cents for a serviette, a piece of buttered bread, and a tip to the waitress, makes a total of thirty-six cents; and in any of the little café-restaurants where only French people go, one can dine really well for twenty-five cents. There are student restaurants that sell half-portions—the bulk of an already diminished piece of meat or goat being sold for seven or eight cents, and many live on these "démis." "Yes, I know I—" "is vile," a wretched, dissipated girl admitted to me, "but you can get half-portionous here!"

I have asked the opinion of French people accustomed to the restaurants used by French workmen in the neighborhood, and they tell me that an alien palate could stand such "garbage" as the "atmospheric" student places provide. A friend of mine bribed his favorite pal to dine at a restaurant whose clientele is mostly American women and all faces of men save French; and the *cooker*, after a few mouthfuls, spit out words of abuse and swore at the proprietor whose extraordinary odors known only to his profession.

Yet such food and such service are not despised by American women coming from clean, well-provided homes. And so long as this babble of tongues, this motley array of 'types,' including occasionally a tenth-rate celebrity, are of more importance than her health to the woman in quest of "atmosphere," so long will these dishonest restaurants flourish in the Quarter; and the American, of the proverbially weak stomach, will prepare years of indignation for herself; and this in a land where she could have, if she chose to seek it, the best food and the best cooking in the world.

The Appealing Life in the Cheap Hotels

SO MUCH for the danger of improper food; now for the danger of improper lodgings—the greater danger, since it affects her manners as well as her health. The newly-arrived, glorying in her freedom, has left her club or her boarding-house, and is now, perhaps, in one of the furnished lodgings or has taken a studio or an apartment. Maybe she is sharing this latter with some friend, and if even one of the two has some stability and self-respect the arrangement is not so bad. But she has her own establishment the astounding show commences.

As to the furnished hotels, the one they all know best, standing at the junction of two noisy boulevards, has

not, to my personal knowledge, been cleaned in ten years. It is the cheapest as well as the dirtiest accommodation to be had, and a woman always being willing to economize on essential things, she has found it. Its many proprietors have successively retired with modest fortunes, and I expect soon to see a new name over the door. Meanwhile the place stands as a record of the unsanitary arrangements of fifty years ago—not a bath in the place—dirt little lavatories without running water—and a faucet only on each landing. The whole place is overrun with vermin, as indeed it must be, since it contains the undisturbed emanations of generations of students from every corner of the earth. For receiving one's visitors there is only the tiniest of salons back of the office, and this is generally submerged under the mountain of dirty gray linen that madame seems to be perpetually looking over. But the insufficiency of reception-room is, after all, no drawback to the popularity of the hotel, since it is custom with the students to receive even the most casual callers in their bedrooms.

The Wretched Way a Young English Girl Lived

LAST year I had occasion to call on a young English girl, a writer, who lived there. They told me she was ill, and would I mount *au sixième*. After five flights of high, winding steps came a dark, narrow passage and a little rickety staircase that took me to a small, square, lonely box up on the roof. The box was built loosely of sheets of tin that sloped round in the wind. Inside, I found the girl bent over a small Swedish artist man trying to coax a fire in her toy stove. Why the young man should have been insisting to her that she must have a fire, I do not know. The servant would have brought any woman in the place to her aid. The girl told me this was not the way of the Quarter, for she was not in the least disconcerted at my finding him there. He withdrew on my offering to look after the fire. I found a small French maid, the man-servant, to carry away the dirty water and the several unwashed saucers in which eggs and chocolate had been cooked, and to bring down sheets (though the house gives but two a month). He also prevailed upon the fire to burn; these changes, and my persuasions that the spite of the French girl was not in the least a nightdress, made it at last possible for me to sit down and talk to the girl.

"Berta," I asked, "how many maids does your mother keep at home?"

"Three," and she frankly looked her suspicion as to my motive.

"Aren't they lodged in better rooms than these?"

"Oh—much better," and she began to comprehend.

"And how much better than you are at present?" she asked.

She nodded.

"Yet you are content to lower your standard of living to this?"

"Then came the old confession that I had heard so often. She had come with money enough for three months, and she had spent it all in the first month. "And so," she concluded, "I must live on half-price—what else could I do?"

Yet could she not, a self-respecting woman and pay the necessary price," I answered hotly—"and when your money was gone go home and earn more. Why be willing to live in such a place as this, and to such contemptible willingness to that young man who is fond of you?"

Berta was only one of many—they come with sufficient funds for a six months' stay, and then try whether, by living in such quarters as this, they cannot stretch the amount over a year.

Studio Life is in Some Respects Far Worse

IF THE life in the dingy "Adèle neublé" is appalling, if that in a studio is in some aspects worse; not because it implies filth, for it could be kept fairly clean, but even when clean, it is exactly seeing for a young woman to eat, dress, sleep, work, and receive all her friends in the one room. Yet I know three who share throughout a small studio. Do we respect a girl the more for insisting on that privacy and nicety which a separate living-room is so necessary to her? Or for none insists on inviolable working hours) there is a constant intrusion. Sick or well, dressed or *en negligé*, working or resting, she is subject to a noise like his privacy.

But a worse feature of the studio life is that the girl is ambitious to attract to her a certain number of young women in the Quarter, to surround herself with that undesirable male element there which has time to loaf away hours at other people's expense. As Gertrude Moore says, "They drink her tea and waste her time, for she is always giving," tess. At night they come back again, often remaining till dawn, and then, when all this that makes the girl in the studio

the favorite theme with gossiping *congratulations* and *jealousy* and *malice*. The men don't bother with fires in their own rooms, and so they hate to leave the cozy one to which they are so comfortably invited to draw up. Once I asked one of the loungers at what hour it was that the fire was terminated, and she replied, "at his native land."

"About ten-thirty," she replied.

"Then why do you stay till morning here, when, by reason of her living alone, a young woman is already the target of many unpleasant attacks?"

And, being a son of Adam, he replied, "Oh, yes, they won't let a fellow get away!—they mix drinks for him, and

Lady Betty and Mr. Brett

The Story of a Bright Young English Girl

Edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson

Authors of "The Lightning Conductor," "The Princess Passes," "My Friend, the Chauffeur," etc.

XX—CONTINUED

THE next instant Mr. Brett had dropped down on one knee by the big log and put his arms around me.

"My precious one, my darling!" he stammered. "Oh!" I said, and my head was nestling down into his neck, and instead of being wretched I was perfectly happy.

"Who has dared to make you cry?" he asked, holding me close.

"You," I answered.

"I thought you were only being kind to me because—because you're an American and it's your duty to a foreigner."

He laughed at that—an excited, happy laugh, with a queer break in it.

"I've been half out of my mind with love for you ever since the first day I saw you looking down at me in the steerage. Am I quite out of it now, or can it be true that you care for me—just a little, little bit?"

"I care for you dreadfully," said I. "Why, this isn't friendship, is it? It's being in love."

"I should think it was—with me," he said. "It's all of me, heart, soul and body, drowning in love."

"Don't drown," I whispered to him. "I—can't spare you."

After that we didn't say a word, but I hadn't supposed it was possible for any human creature to feel so scrupulously happy as I did. I don't know how long a time passed before we even spoke, but it seemed only a minute—a minute stolen straight out of Heaven. And he was so handsome and dear that I would have kept that minute forever if I could, for it was impossible to believe that another could be so perfect.

But by-and-by it did merge into sister minutes just as good, and we began to talk and tell each other things. He told me again how he'd loved me from the very first minute, and I told him that after the day on the dock, if not before, I'd never quite had him out of my thoughts for a moment.

"There has always been a sort of underflow of you," I said, "no matter what else I was thinking of, just as when you are near the sea you hear it through every other sound."

He liked having me say that, and his eyes are too glorious when he likes things that I say!

"I loved you so much," he answered, "that I felt my love *must* have some power over your heart; it couldn't go for nothing. I knew I wasn't worthy of you, but the love was, for no man in your own world could offer you a greater one. That's my justification for asking you to put your hand in mine. But am I asking too much of you? Are you sure you won't regret anything you may have to give up?"

"There's nothing I wouldn't give up to be with you always," I assured him. "But I don't see that I shall have to give up much that I really care for. We shall be poor, of course, but I shan't mind that a bit—with you. We can live in a sweet little cottage somewhere, can't we? Or if you have to be in a town we shall have a wee, wee

love to myself, and it only sprang out on an ungovernable impulse. But it wouldn't be true if I did. I always meant to ask you, though I had little enough hope, even up to today, that it would be anything more than friendship on your part. But oh, how hard I did mean to try for you. And when accident had put you very near me I did marriage

not to lose my head and speak while you were, in a way, under my protection, for that would have been brutal. But Heaven knows—and Miss Woodburn knows—that I came mighty near it once or twice. Now you see the kind of people whose blood runs in my veins, and still you are ready to say that my people shall be your people. I'm not afraid of anything that can happen now."

"You needn't be," I said, shoving my other hand into his, for he had one already. "Mother may be vexed with me for going against her wishes, but she will have to forgive me—or even if she doesn't I shall have you."

"I think she will forgive you, darling," said Jim. "I will make her forgive you."

"I believe you could make anybody do anything," I cried. "Sally will be glad about this, I know. I can see now that she must always have hoped for it to happen. We had such a talk in the Park the day we met you, about marrying

to. Oh, I am sorry for everybody who isn't in love, aren't you? And that reminds me, I must try and make dear little Betty in love with Mr. Walker. You'll help me, won't you?"

The rest of the day was perfectly divine, and it is almost as delightful to live it over again as I am doing now, in writing the story of it after we have said good-night.

We forgot all about going back to the house, until some one came out and rang the bell for tea in the field, where we couldn't help hearing. Then we told the cousins our news, and they were immensely pleased. They seemed to think that Jim and I were made for each other, and Mrs. Trobridge said she had seen that it was coming, all along.

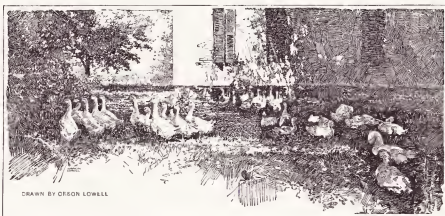
After tea we walked over to call on Sally, and she was just as glad as I thought she would be.

"You are going to marry one of the finest fellows on earth, I believe," said she, "and I congratulate you as well as him."

I do love Sally!

XXI

IT WAS a very different waking up the next day. My first thought was: "Can it really be true, or is it only a dream that I'm engaged to Jim?" And I almost cried for joy when I was quite sure it was true. We both wrote letters to my mother, and so did Sally. I didn't see theirs, but I could guess what they said, and I could trust Sally



DRAWN BY ORSON LOWELL

flat, and it will be such fun looking after it. I've never been rich, you know; it's always been rather a struggle, and ever so many of my dresses have been made out of mother's. I shall learn to cook and sew."

"If I were so poor as all that, darling, I shouldn't be asking you to marry me," said Jim. "I'm better off than you think, and I guess if one of us two ever has to do the cooking it will be I. We might have to do that sometimes, but it will only be if we're camping somewhere."

"I do hope so. It would be glorious!" I exclaimed. "We can have the cottage or flat all right, or maybe even both if things go on as well as they're going now," he said, "and there's nothing on earth I won't do to make you happy. Heavens! I should think so, after what you're doing for me—trusting me, without knowing any more of me than you've seen in these few weeks."

"I'd have trusted you to the world's end after the day you jumped overboard and saved the little boy. Besides, you were *you*, and I'd have trusted you just the same if you hadn't."

"Bless you, my angel. But think of the marriages you might have made."

"I couldn't have made more than one, at least I hope not," said I flippantly. "I could *never* have married any one but you, so I should have had to be an old maid if you hadn't asked me. You *don't* regret asking me, do you?"

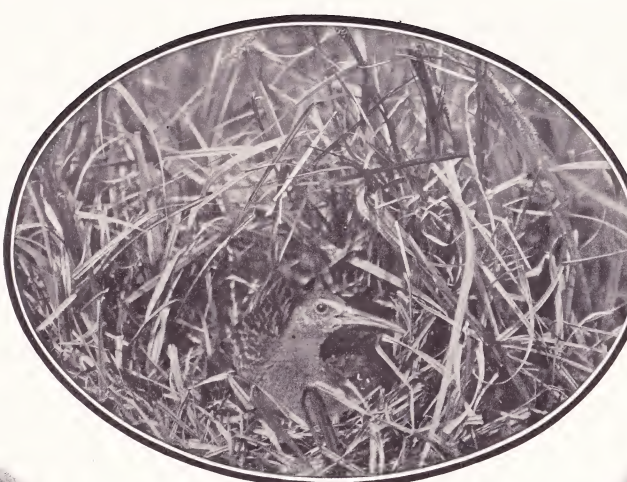
"Regret? Well—it doesn't bear talking of, I suppose I ought to be able to say that I'd meant to keep my



DRAWN BY ORSON LOWELL

"Jim Smiled and Kept His Soul Without the Least Apparent Effort"

unworthy of our notice or interest any institution that helps toward the development of that instinct in our boys.



The Queen Rail "was Lovely, Graceful, and Her Heart was Unshak'd"

What I Have Done with Birds

By Gene Stratton-Porter

Author of "The Song of the Cardinal," "Freckles," etc.

Queen Rail Setting

Hiding an Egg from Sight

THE greatest thing I have ever done with a bird was to win its confidence. In a few days' work about any nest I can teach the birds so to trust me that I can secure such studies at young and old, male and female, as I shall show you in this series. The basis of this success is a mute contract between the mother woman and the mother bird. In spirit I say to the birds: "Trust me and I will do by you as I would be done by. I will touch your nest and your baby as I would wish some giant surpassing my size and strength, as I surpass yours, to touch my cradle and my baby. I will not tear down your home nor break your eggs. I will not drag your naked young from the nest and leave them to die miserably. I will approach you in colors to which you are accustomed. I will move slowly and softly about. I will not come too close until your confidence in me is established. Go on with your daily life. I, too, am a mother. I, too, know the beat of a tiny heart against my breast; you are sacred to me; trust me."

In all my years of field work, by dealing fairly with the birds, I never once have lost a picture of a nest or of any bird. If a nest is located where I cannot possibly work about it without moving it, which really means destroying it utterly, I leave it, and, so surely as the sun rises on another morning, within a few days I find another nest of the same species where I can work about it.

That frequently I have been able to win the complete confidence of a pair of birds, I have many pictures to prove; but I have gone even further. After a week's work in a location abounding in almost every nest native to my locality, I so have won the confidence of the whole feathered population that I could slip quietly among them, in my green dress, and go from nest to nest, with not even the amount of disturbance caused by the flight of a crow or the drumming of a woodpecker. This was proved to me one day when I was waited at home and a member of my family came, quietly and unostentatiously, as she thought, through the wood to tell me. Every wren began scolding. Every catbird followed her with imperative questions. Every jay was on a tree-top sounding danger signals. With a throb of great joy I realized that I was at home and accepted as a part of wood-life by my birds, but this other was a stranger and her presence was feared and resented.

Upon this basis I have gone among the birds, seeking not only to secure pictures of them by which family and species could be told, and to have them perching as they naturally alight in different circumstances, in characteristic locations, but also to make each study prove without text the disposition of the bird. A picture of a dove that does not represent that bird as tender and loving is false when it comes to character study of species. A jay must be quarrelsome and obtrusive, a crow wise and cunning, a cardinal alert and fearless.

81

THERE is no possible way to judge of the intelligence and disposition of birds I save by our personal experience with them. I go with a camera for the purpose of bringing from the forest characteristic pictorial studies of the birds, and these papers are to tell you of my experiences with them. I can only give you plain, every-day facts. That the work I have done would not be possible to every one I know. I have been peculiarly equipped for it. I was born in the country and grew up with the birds in a place where they were numerous, protected and fearless. A great love for wild things and a comprehension of them runs through the thread of my disposition.

In one season, when I was under ten years of age, I had sixty nests located, and I dropped food into the open beaks in every nest of them. That was my idea of play. The birds were the sort of dolls I wanted. And these little feathered parrots were so accustomed to me, and so fearless, that as I stood by their nests, dropping food into upheld baby mouths, I have had the old birds perch on me, in a last hop, before they reached their young with the food they had brought. I never dreamed then that I was learning anything, but now I know that every time I approach the home of a bird I use knowledge acquired for myself in those days.

When I decided that the camera was the only accurate method by which to illustrate what I wished to write on this branch of Nature work, all I had to do was to get together my paraphernalia, learn how to handle it, compound my chemicals, develop my plates and fix my prints. How to approach the birds I knew better than any other one thing.

These, then, are simple little stories of the things which occur every day in my field work among the birds. My closet contains nearly five hundred negatives of nests, young birds in pairs fully feathered and taken on the day

of leaving the nest or just after that, grown birds in the act of diving, bathing, swimming, flying, singing, in anger, taking a sun-bath and courting. Some of these were made from blinds, some with covered, set cameras and long hose, some with the camera hidden, and some with it in plain sight and the lens not ten feet from the subject. I want it borne well in mind that every picture reproduces a living subject, perching as it alighted, in a natural environment. I have no gallery save God's big workshop of field and forest, and my birds are bound by no tie save the chord of sympathy which unites all mothers.

82

I HAVE said that the greatest thing I have ever done with a bird was to win its confidence. I have done this in the case of many brooding and a very few unmated birds, but never in a degree surpassing the study here given. One evening one of the faithful brought me word that seven miles east of the cabin, in a little swamp in one corner of Eli McCollum's cornfield, "a large bird brooded over a nest full of big eggs." A message like that promises pure delight to a natural history photographer, and I scarcely could wait the coming morning to be on my way.

Early the next morning I donned my swamp outfit, packed my cameras and started. The road wound off to the northeast, through country I never before had traveled; there were hills and hollows to which I was not accustomed, and the essence of May was in each intoxicating breath of spring air, in the lark's note overhead, and in every whitening corner of the old snake fences which outlined my way. A passing farmer directed me to McCollum's, and standing in my carriage I could see a cornfield with a small swamp in one corner. I turned from the broad highway and drove up a narrow country road such as one reads of but seldom sees. Crisp, thick grasses grew almost to the wheel tracks, big oak and maple trees locked branches overhead, while every fence corner spread a blanket of bloom above and a carpet of bloom below.

The cornfield, meadow with alternate freezing and thawing, outlined in symmetrical rows by the brown stubble of last year's crop, green-spotted with rank upspringing mullein, thistle, smartweed and dog-fennel, drowned in the warm sunshine. The field was inclosed by a snake fence, so old that it had become a thing of great beauty and most interesting.

There must have been a time when that fence shone with the straw colors of newly-split timber and gave off sappy odors. Now it was blacker than the bark of great trees that had grown from the acorns and beechnuts which the squirrels had dropped in its corners, hoary with the lint orioles and wasps love to gather in nest-building, and gay with every endless shade of gray and green harmonizing in the crumpled face of a lichen. There were places where the old fence stoutly bore up its load of bitterness and woodbine, wild grape and blackberry. Again it slid down dejectedly, as if its years were heavy upon it, and the wood, soggy with earth's dampness, grew tiny ferns, mosses and brilliant fungi.

I almost forgot the bird of which I had come in search in my delight over the fence. Hollow ends and knot-holes sheltered brooding linnets and chipping sparrows. Sleek brown squirrels with black-striped backs flashed along the top. On each side grew rank orchard grass thickly sprinkled with sweet Williams, and coquetting with them through the cracks were laughing-faced blue-eyed Marys. Graceful maidenhair ferns tossed their tresses from warty stems. Half the corners were filled with the whiteness of wild plum and hawthorn, and the rest were budding the coming snow of alder and the bluish of wild rose.

"Mu-mu-mu-m-m-m-m!" came the low rumble of a swamp bird, and the fence was forgotten. My outfit weighed forty pounds, the field was mellow and the swamp at its farthest corner. "Sharp study was required to locate the nest, but at last, by just a few grass blades persistently arching against the wind, I found it. Then I donned my waders, and carefully feeling each step before me I entered the swamp and started toward the nest. The birds fear noise far more than objects, so I made a long wait between each step, shifting my feet sideways a little to keep from sinking in the muck so deep that I could not get out. I had hard work to lift my feet, and I sank deeper as I neared the nest. When I reached the nest, from back in the swamp broke the agitated "Keek! Keek! Keek!" of a King Rail, and then I knew that I was before the palace of his Queen. She had chosen her location

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

Nest and Eggs of Rail Bird

Outside of the Rail Bird's Nest

THE PRESIDENT

A Department Presenting
the Attitude of the President
on Those National Questions
Which Affect the Vital
Interests of the Home, by a
Writer Intimately Acquainted
and in Close Touch with Him.

Mr. Roosevelt's Views on "Patent Medicines"

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WHAT President Roosevelt thinks of the exaggerations and misrepresentations which have infested "patent-medicine" advertisements for many years may be best learned from what he has done. This is immeasurably more important than what he has said. Vigorous war against the worst of these abuses has been instituted in three of the executive departments under him; and although no President attends to the detailed operation of the executive machinery it is always true that no policy of subordinates can prosper without his approval. The principal is responsible for the acts of his agents. Notably this is so in public affairs.

The Post-Office Department has made fraud orders applicable to the most absurd claims of the "patent-medicine" vendors. The Treasury Department has made the internal revenue laws levied on goods applicable to a list of "patent medicines." The Agricultural Department, through its Bureau of Chemistry, has been conducting examinations to help the Post-Office in its crusade, besides keeping up an energetic campaign for general legislation for the protection of the public from impure food, drugs and drinks, and in this Secretariat Wilson has had the strong support of the President. The ringing words of his message would seem significant were they not eclipsed by the greater eloquence of such deeds.

These are Not Unrelated Activities. It is characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's way of thinking, when a glaring abuse is discovered, to see what can be done toward its correction through existing statutes; only as this fails does he throw himself on the mercy of Congress for additional legislation. The President once remarked to the writer that, however his Administration might be attacked in history, it would not invite the same sort of criticism that befell James Buchanan's; overpowered by a consciousness of his limitations Buchanan gave a policy of inaction to the benefit of the doubt. Where a like uncertainty appears in the questions that now arise, President Roosevelt will take the larger risks in action, in attempting at least to do something, before confessing himself powerless in the face of admitted evils. This policy was never better exemplified than in the "patent-medicine" situation. Newspapers and magazines had for years been filled with pretensions of the most extravagant and ridiculous character, often in behalf of drugs which were positively dangerous. Claiming for themselves all sorts of wonderful powers, they were, in plain language, "frauds." The proprietors of some of these did most of their business through the mails, promising, as an inducement, to send their noxious compounds in unmarked packages and plain envelopes.

Fraudulent enterprises had long been forbidden the use of Uncle Sam's mails under what was known as "a fraud order." Why should not this weapon be applied to those "patent medicines" which were in their essential nature fraudulent? The world knows what has happened as a result of this idea. More than one hundred concerns dealing in such preparations have been sent to the Post-Office mails. Numerous appeals have been made to the courts to override the Department, but nowhere with success. At the number of their business in this way been cleaned out of the advertising columns.

But the Operation of the Fraud Order is necessarily limited in its scope. It applies only to business done through the mails. The noxious compound may still be advertised in the newspapers and magazines. The Department of the Post-Office Department is powerless to hit either the concern or the newspaper which advertises it. The Department can hit both when the advertiser uses the mails. Uncle Sam then puts his finger on the newspapers which advertise any article that has been excluded by fraud from the advertising columns, and sends by mail for their next edition. Many of the newspapers have gone further, refusing to carry the advertisement of a "patent medicine" whose proprietor had fallen under the ban of the fraud order, even though he invited patrons to go to the corner drug store only. Certainly such a policy is a victory and devices can do business to advantage only by mail.

Has this been an easy thing to do? By no means! It has for years been regarded in Washington as almost an axiom that to touch the "patent medicines," even the worst of them, was to touch the newspapers right on their next nerve. The tactics of the "patent medicine" men have resorted to unite their financial interests with those of the publications are now familiar. Sometimes an advertising contract has been made for the passage of any adverse "patent-medicine" legislation, thus putting the paper under bond to see that none was passed.

It was assumed, when the Post-Office Department saw fit to drive the fraud order against a class of money-catching pretenses which had heretofore been exempt, that the interested advertiser would flock to the aid of his Senators and Representatives, backed by the newspapers, in an appeal for redress. They have done so.

Mr. Cortelyou has always been recognized as a personal representative of Mr. Roosevelt; the outlook for having the President override Cortelyou therefore seemed dark. And proved dark.

For Years the Post-Office Department acted on the theory that it could take up for fraudsters only those things on which complaint was made. This was an easy-going plan. Somebody with fingers bitten by a mining enterprise or a gift scheme would confess his troubles to the Government. Then its officers would investigate; if the facts warranted a fraud order would issue.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou decided that this process was too slow. He set his clerks to searching the advertising columns of the newspapers for anything that looked suspicious, and they, through disguised names and addresses, "hit" at the proposal in seeming innocence. If it proved to be a fraud action was taken at once, without waiting for the sufferers throughout the country to do the squealing. What person who had lost only a dollar on a "patent-medicine" fraud would have thought to complain to the Government about it, or would have supposed Uncle Sam concerned himself with such small things?

John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky, is the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He decided last summer "to go out after" those "patent medicines" which were merely wishes in disguise, and after some delay—proper in the initiation of a radical change—a new order was put into effect April 1, with the publication of this number of THE JOURNAL. Of course, Mr. Yerkes did not take this step for himself alone. Great questions of administrative policy are never settled in that way. He has been moving with the distinct approval of President Roosevelt.

But what did Yerkes do? On September 2 last his batteries opened fire. He issued a circular to the collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, telling them that there were on the market various compounds sold as bitters, tonics, cordials and the like, which were composed chiefly of distilled spirits, or mixtures of these, without the addition of enough medicinal ingredients to change materially the character of the alcoholic liquor.

The fact that Some of these had Paid a Tax as proprietary medicines under an old statute, Mr. Yerkes's circular said, did not afford ground for relieving the manufacturers from the special tax as rectifiers and liquor dealers, or excuse those who sold these articles from their responsibility as liquor dealers, under the Federal law.

The Commissioner decided that when the quantity of drugs used in any preparation was so small as to have no appreciable effect on the alcoholic liquor which was its chief ingredient, the preparation should not be regarded as a medicine. He went further, and asserted that wherever the substances added were sufficient in quantity, but not of a character which imparted any medicinal quality, it must pay the tax. He started the chemical laboratory to examine these "patent medicines" on the basis of this new rule.

Two months later another circular was issued giving the names of eleven well-known compounds which had been examined on April 1, and found to be "not medicines." The druggist who wants to sell any of these must hereafter qualify as a liquor dealer under Federal law.

Complaints are now in progress to have the names of the "patent medicines" on the market, those already excluded constitute an introduction. The November circular, in a section headed "Medicines," says that the Department is a little more delay. The new order was made effective against manufacturers on January 1, and against retail dealers on April 1. It anticipated that the Bureau would continue the analysis of other preparations and would announce from time to time its results.

Complaints are now in progress to have for both praise and blame. These "patent medicines" against which he is working find their greatest sale in prohibition communities, especially in the sale of "thyroid" compounds, without knowing it. They are in process of learning now, as the inexorable arm of the Federal tax-collector appears on the scene.

The Chemical Bureau of the Agricultural Department, of Mr. H. W. Yerkes is now coming to be seen working hard in another part of the battlefield. To him the Post-Office Department sends its suspected preparations for examination. A somewhat recent example occurred recently with what was known as an "obesity food," designed to catch the dollars of the thousands of people who regret that they are not a little less stout. Chemical and microscopic examinations of the sample were made to verify the formula, which asserted that it contained a certain quantity of "thyroid tissue." This is a well-known remedial agent. Its free use is attended with considerable danger. It does diminish obesity, but does this by inducing degeneration of the digestive function, and by disintegrating the muscular tissues of the body. This view of the drug comes from the highest medical

authorities. On the tin package which contains four of the pellets it is asserted, under the head of directions, that these tablets are not a drug, but a food, and will agree with the weakest stomach and rapidly reduce fat without bad results." If the assertion that it is not a drug is true, the sworn formula, containing the names of two recognized drugs, is false. The assertion that it will reduce fat without bad results is, in the view of the physicians, wide of the mark. One of the catch phrases in its advertisement is "turns fat into muscle." Nothing short of a miracle can do this, since muscular tissues are a protein and not a fat, nor can one be converted into the other.

Doctor Wiley exhibits unfailing good-nature in his fight, and by his humorous sallies does much to focus public attention upon the question. He discovered not long ago in a prominent and prominently "respectable" newspaper a flaming advertisement of a famous "kidney cure." The advertisement contained an "editorial note," saying: "The value and success of this is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample box. In sending your address to _____ be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the _____." The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of the offer.

Their next issue contained the news that the dangerous illness which this remedy offered to cure had afflicted, near unto death, a famous baseball player. Doctor Wiley, prompt at his pen, wrote to the editor of the paper, inclosing the clipping, besides the editorial note, already quoted, and saying that it seemed a pity that the man should be dying of this disease when remedies so widely advertised were at hand which they could cure it.

Effective as Have Been the Efforts of the present Administration, the battle is only in its beginning. The Post-Office Department naturally finds some difficulty in defining a fraud. Its law officers would not be able to run down the advertising column of a newspaper, no matter how carefully they might have examined the articles offered, and separate them into those which were frauds and those which were not. There is often a question of degree. Thus far the Department has attacked those which were the most extreme frauds, and in consequence the whole tone of "patent-medicine" advertising has been made more conservative, even though its power is only against those which come into contact with postal service.

If the Administration could have the legislation it desired on this subject a bill would be passed requiring examination of the purity of all medicines which are in interstate commerce, and also compelling them to be true to their names and their claims. Mr. Roosevelt, as everybody knows, believes in the "square deal," and that righteousness exalteth a nation. That he makes a distinction between wholesome proprietary articles, with which the public becomes acquainted, just as it does with physical makes of shoes, tableware and thread, and those transparent frauds which prey on the credulity and innocence of those who have seen no other kind of advertisement, he alludes to this contrast in his message when, appealing for new legislation, he argues that it "would protect legitimate manufacturers from the competition of every genuine article is injured by the counterfeits."

Making Due Allowance for the Meritorious Articles, honestly advertised, which no legislation threatens to disturb, the President regards some of the "patent-medicine" cases that have come before him as a series of transparent schemes of robbery that he has ever heard of; he wants to protect the rising generation from the ill-effects of having borne into the system of domestic commerce the same fiction that the proprietor of an article would not advertise it so extensively unless it had real merit he has described in his message as a "square deal" opportunity for profit, it what invites continued advertising.

The stories of domestic hardship—for that is not too strong a word to use in this connection—of which the inveterate inveterate are often distressing. A superannuated man, with no occupation, will think himself into all the diseases described in the system of domestic commerce. The "conscienceless exploiters, and then the old man's money, which can ill be spared, will be poured out for these worthless claims of pretentious frauds; the law should step in and limit the range by which the money of the innocent may be filched; this is the President's view. And what would be better legs than the "patent-medicine" law can be in the enforcement of such laws touching the subject as he now finds on the statute-books.



The Birds' Evening Song

By Georges Micheuz

As Adapted for The Ladies' Home Journal by Thomas a'Becket



Moderato.

p

*Audante.
p dolce.*

grazioso.

Ped.

Imo.

2da. Sca.

Sca.

Cin espress.

f

p dolce.

Ped.

pp

din.

Ped.

p

Poco agitato.

ff Brillante.

sempre ff

To Coda after D.S.

Sca.

sf

p dolce.

Melodia narrata.

Sca.

pp

Cin espress.

cresc.

f

dim.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

cresc.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

Sca CODA.

D.S.

quietly.

rilard. e dim.

DO you feel confident enough in your own experience and judgment to buy a piano? Are you an expert on the tone quality, the action, etc.? It takes years of piano making to acquire a real knowledge of a piano's worth, its tonal power and lasting qualities. You need not take along an expert, for we place our Crown trade-mark on every

Crown Piano

so that the most inexperienced may purchase with confidence, knowing that the Crown has but one quality, one standard—the best of everything. It does not pay to install an inferior piano in your home. Keep your musical standard where it will be recognized by experts and enjoyed by all. The Crown Practice Clavier makes practice quiet and is an invaluable feature of our instruments. An inferior piano is a poor start for a musical education and unsatisfactory for entertainment.

*Learn the Crown Story—send your name on a postcard
and get our beautiful catalogue "K."*

How You Can Purchase

Let us tell you how you can buy a Crown Piano at your own home as easily and as satisfactorily as if you were here in person.

GEO. P. BENT, Manufacturer,
Washington Avenue Chicago, U. S. A.



The pensive pleasure

of tender legatoes, or the thunder crashes from Wagnerian mountain peaks—whatever his mood, the player finds

The *Sackard* Piano

most exquisitely sensitive and responsive. Its wonderful reserve power reveals no limitation under the most exacting demands of the virtuoso. Its tone is lasting loveliness of infinite variety — its action light as air.

Music lovers are charmed by its wealth of melody. Write us, we will arrange for you to hear it.

Catalogue and full information on request. Our special offer makes it practicable for you to own a Packard.

THE PACKARD COMPANY,
Department A, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BENNETT PIANOS
Free Write for Catalogue

Excel and Easy Payment Plan
THE BENNETT PIANO CO., Warren, Pa.

PIANO PLAYING MADE EASY. Any one can soon learn. Latest Musical Invention. With or without notes. Fine Catalog and Picture of 40 Great Musicians, with name, nation, birth, etc., of each, FREE. **Harmonola Company, St. Paul, Minn.**

Mr. Brummel's Answers to Questions

An Off-Asked Question

THE question that is asked often rather by other is "What is self-culture?" or sometimes the question is put in the form of a request: "Please give me one of the best books on self-culture." Scores of these questions are received, and although they have been answered several times still they come again. The variations of detail and range of intellectual conditions these questions all express the desire for knowledge, the passion for self-development, which is one of the most hopeful features of American life.

It must be remembered, in the first place, that culture is a matter of quality of mind, and not of quantity of knowledge; that it is ripeness of taste and sanity of thought, not curiosity about the manner of subjects and fluency of speech about arts and sciences and religion. It is at the farthest remove from "smattering"; and no road leads more directly away from it than the general and superficial reading in many fields which many good people are mistaking for the ancient highway to real growth. The programs of some clubs are prime examples of wrong direction and bad methods.

Culture is the life of superficiality, intellectual pretentiousness and omnivorous reading on all manner of subjects. Simplicity, thoroughness and knowledge are the qualities it is not easily secured, for it is a matter of growth much more than of acquirement; one must be willing to go slowly, to take time, to shut out distractions, and to concentrate thought and interest and time on a few subjects. Mathematics and psychology should be avoided until one has educated one's self to study intelligently.

There are popular books on psychology now widely read are worthless, and much of the popular study of the subject is a waste of time and strength. The desire to know is creditable, but the means used are inadequate. Such subjects lie at the end of a course of study, not at the beginning.

How to Become Cultivated

CONCRETELY, let us take two questions in the hope that their answers will serve for many:

To literature to ask if you would be so kind as to give some idea how to start right to obtain culture. I have plenty of time and a good library at my disposal, but so much to do, so many play theories. I am twenty-four years of age and possess a somewhat jumbled education, obtained mostly at small private schools. I have a smattering of many things—real knowledge of none. I have done some literary reading along psychological lines and really enjoyed it, but found it a little hard to settle down to.

Reader, "to start right to obtain culture" is to begin at the beginning—that is to say, to read only the best books, to read them thoughtfully and to read sympathetically with an eye of system. Get then the books mentioned in answer to the next question and read them as they are to be done, and then read the books that will enlarge your vision and enrich your spirit instead of reading those that will divert or entertain you. The material for culture is the best literature, the best art, the best life of the race. Such books as Emerson's, Arnold's and Lowell's essays are the textbooks of culture. So are the best biographies, histories and works of travel; so, above all, is the best poetry. Reading books by the writers who know and uttered the best that has been thought and said in their times. The associations are the most intelligent and stimulating people. For sources of reading in any special direction seek the advice of local librarians. It is part of the business of the good librarian today to show what people ought to read, and to give advice.

The Best Books on Self-Culture

WILL you please let me know what are the best books on self-culture and what can secure them at the most reasonable cost? I saw a book at one time asking questions on every subject and giving the answers.

FOURTEEN.

A book which answers any question a reader might ask would be a convenience but not an education. Culture is a matter of quality, and securing it is a part of culture, but it is a very practical suggestion. The best books on self-culture, what you need is truth as brought out by experience, contact with the thought which has matured even more than the facts, and all such a knowledge of the best things as will enable you to distinguish them from the false things and persuade you to love them. There are a few books, often mentioned in these columns, which are of the life and of the race, the general lines to be followed, and offer a practical suggestion. The best books on self-culture are: Dr. James Freeman Clarke's "Self-Culture"; Mr. Thurston's "The Art of Reading"; President Porter's "Books and Reading"; is somewhat old-fashioned but is rich in good sense and contains a list of the best books; the volume on "Reading and Home Study"; the "Library of the World"; "The Classics of Literature"; is modern and more popular; so is "Practical Information for the Young." To these informational textbooks may be added Arnold's "Essays in Criticism" and "Poetry and Anarchy"; Lowell's "The Study of Words"; Leslie Stephen's "Hours in a Library"; and Stevenson's "Familiar Studies of Men and Books."

Richard Mansfield's Play, "Beau Brummel"

W^HO wrote "Beau Brummel," and is it a poem, a play or a story?

The play "Beau Brummel," which Mr. Richard Mansfield has presented in various parts of the country with a great deal of success, was written by Mr. Clyde Fitch, a well-known American playwright of the younger school. Brummel, who was born in 1782, was an Englishman, whose social ambition and desire to be the leader of the society in his time, and who made himself an arbiter of manners and an

authority on all questions of etiquette, dress and behavior. He ruled the social world with a rod of iron for a number of years. Among his most intimate friends was the Prince of Wales, and the two men took each other, and Brummel was introduced into his play the well-known incident which shows Brummel's cool self-possession and his power. He was quarreled with the Prince of Wales, and the two men took each other, and Brummel was introduced into his play the well-known incident which shows Brummel's cool self-possession and his power. He was quarreled with the Prince of Wales, and the two men took each other, and Brummel was introduced into his play the well-known incident which shows Brummel's cool self-possession and his power.

A Young Man's Library

PLEASE give a list of books suitable for a young man's library. J. L. J.

It is impossible to answer this question unless one knows something about the young man. If he happens to have a scientific or mechanical turn of mind he will read and value a certain class of books; if he is of a marked poetic temperament or has distinct literary tastes, his taste should be consulted, because that is the best way to proceed in approaching him with the best books. He cares for novels give him the best novels, but also give him some biographies, history and poetry. In a word, one of the best books in two or three other words. This is the case the questioner probably has in mind a small collection of books. Twenty-five volumes make a good beginning, but they can be chosen wisely only by some one who knows the young man for whom they are intended.

Talk About Books After Reading Them

I T a good practice to talk over books after you have read them? C. H. M.

It is a very good practice. There are few family habits more distinctly educational than that of discussing a book while it is being read or after it has been read; and this for three reasons: Talking about a book compels you to state clearly to yourself the drift of the book, its main content, its conclusions; any group of three, four or more people there certain to be divided into three or four differences of opinion cannot define thinking. There are unfortunate people whose impressions are hardened into convictions by opposition, but there are more people whose opposition stimulates to reconsideration, and, finally, to talk about a book in a circle, large or small, almost inevitably leads to a comparison of the book by suggesting comparisons with other books in the same field, or by drawing out bits of experience or comment which are illuminating and enriching. Probably no thought is ever put more clearly into the mind than in language; when it passes out of the stage of meditation or reverie into that of expression it is only gaining clearer, but it also contributes to the educational development of the mind. It is not only interesting, but it is interesting to talk to others about books, and it is better can happen to a child than to be born in a family in which all the topics of the day are matters of course, and are freely and habitually discussed. He does not understand half the things that are said, but he is continually stimulated and informed, his tastes are developed, and he gains, not a knowledge beyond his years, but a mass of information and a habit of thought which later bear abundant fruit.

Trend of American Literature

W^HAT do you consider the trend of American literature today? Is it toward "literature of locality" in the form of story, poem and essay, toward the analytical novel ("The House of Mirth") or what? J. C. G.

One of the most obvious facts in current literature is the extension of the scope of literary interest and activity. Thirty years ago the American literature was written in New England, New York and the South;

today good work is done in all parts of the country. This work shows a wide range of interests. Some of the most promising novels of late have dealt with great business activities, with the building of railroads, with strikes and labor troubles, with mining and lumbering, with the raising and transportation of stock, dramatized powerfully in Norris's "The Octopus" and "The Pit." There have been also a number of striking studies of character and society modified by the materialism of the day, notably Judge Grant's "Unlabeled Bread" and "The Undercurrent," Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth," Mr. Herick's "Masters of an American Citizen." The interest in local studies, and in the portraits of character for its own sake continues to bear fruit in such stories as Mr. Tarkington's "The Conquest of Canaan," Mrs. Freeman's "The Deltoid," and Mr. Harbours' "Pole Kate." The passion for careful, exact and finished work shows itself in the writing not only of the older men—James H. H. Howells, Mr. Aldrich—but in the work of later writers, such as Mr. Wharton, Miss Sedgwick, Mr. Tarkington, Mr. Harbours and others. There is a marked revival of interest in the essay, and the last two years have given very competent books from Messrs. van Dyke, Sedgwick, Colby, More, Brown, Boynton, Crothers and other essays of merit or performance. The attraction of biography to young people has been borne out by the very admirable life of Lowell by Mr. Greenleaf, and by the life of Emerson by Mr. Aldrich. The excellent volume in the "American Men of Letters" series, "The Life of Emerson," comes from the press show a noticeable gain in craftsmanship and the wide diffusion of a feeling for the subject. From the literary point of view it is difficult to recognize any decisive trend in American writing on the moment.

Whittier's "Snow-Bound"

D^O YOU consider "Whittier's" "Snow-Bound" a classic? J. K. U.

The word "classic" is a somewhat loosely. One might say that "Snow-Bound" is a classic of quality and standing. This meaning has been expanded to include books of the highest quality in any language. It is therefore dangerous at any time to speak of contemporary books as a classic. No one knows what book will be regarded as a classic one hundred years hence. But "Snow-Bound" has a place by itself, and promises to be the same relation to American poetry that Burns's "Scottish Songs" might be said to have to poetry. It is not a great poem, but it is a very good poem. It is a simple, sincere interpretation of New England home-life, done with perfect reverence, with fine skill of characterization and with a feeling for the subject. It will live because it is one of the real things in American writing.

Maeland's "Monna Vanna"

PLEASE give your opinion of Maeland's "Monna Vanna." J. R. D.

A drama of great dramatic impressiveness dealing with a very difficult subject, in a very difficult situation, exquisite in diction and graphic in description, but weakened by its confined moral ending, and ready to be taken up by the woman rejected by her husband after the death of her first husband. It is a play which few readers will hold her blameworthy for the hidden meaning of the allusions to a man who had shown some appreciation of her worth. But she would have sustained herself and the story at a great height, in turning from her husband and saving the life of his enemy, she had preserved her own integrity, and her husband had ended, as so many dramas must end, in a culminating sacrifice.

Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor"

WILL you kindly tell me who was "Ik Marvel"? M. L. C.

"Ik Marvel" was the name under which Mr. Donald G. Mitchell published his earlier books. The "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life" were widely read a generation ago, and still find readers who appreciate and enjoy their frank expression of feeling, their genuine sincerity of the old-fashioned literary quality which pervades them. Mr. Mitchell is spending an honored old age at his old home, in the country, and his friends who regard him as one of the most powerful men of letters of his time. His books are a long one and includes some delightful studies in English literature.

The Real Prisoner of Chillon

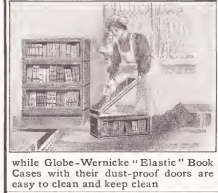
I HAVE been reading Lord Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," and am much interested in the poem. Some one told me that there was really a "Prisoner of Chillon," and that the poem was based on fact. Who was this prisoner and what was his offense? H. VAN L.

The "Prisoner of Chillon" was François de Bonivard, a Swiss patriot, born in 1494 and died in 1564. He fought with the Geneva people against the Duke of Savoy, and was imprisoned for two years. Later he was captured by the hands of the Duke, who imprisoned him at Chillon from 1530 to 1532. After his liberation he returned to Geneva, and was again imprisoned in 1536 in great respect. At the request of the authorities he was released in 1537. The "Chronicles of Geneva," which was published after the death of Bonivard, contains a full account of his life. Byron was not familiar with the details of the story, but he knew it in outline and it inspired his very popular poem.

Namall W. Mabin



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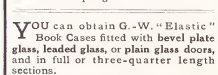
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Easter Luncheons and Springtime Dinners

Decorations by Marian Stoll

A Springtime Birthday Dinner

By Gertrude F. Goss

IT WAS in the time of daffodils and pussy-willows that I invited five congenial friends to help me celebrate the birthday of one of the number. I selected a color scheme for the occasion. Crystal chandeliers with yellow candles and shades lighted the table, and the centerpiece was a rustic fernery filled with daffodils. One of these flowers was also laid at each place. On the mahogany sideboard I had a yellow jar filled with the glossy pussy-willows. For the place-cards I detached some of the best-looking "pussies" from their stems and with liberal use of the scissors cut them—sometimes two—on a plain white card.

Then with a fine pen I added tail and ears to the "pussy." By giving variety in the curve of the tail and set of the ears no two need look alike. On each card I then wrote a verse appropriate to the person for whom it was intended. The souvenirs of the occasion were tiny baskets in which I had placed the salted almonds. The baskets were of yellow raffia with handles, and I lined them with yellow crepe paper, the latter forming a frill over the edge. Then selecting some of the loveliest of the yellow twigs, I tied them to the handles with yellow ribbon. They looked very dainty.

The first course beautifully carried out the color-scheme. It was a fruit relish served in orange-cups, and I visited the fruit store myself and selected oranges whose skin was the yellow of my other decorations. For the last course a large, graceful basket was brought in, lined with the yellow crepe paper, like the little ones, its handle also entwined, and from it were handed out to the honored guest the tiny baskets which the other guests, and envelopes containing birthday wishes. The gifts were wrapped in white tissue paper and tied with yellow ribbon; the envelopes were sealed with yellow wax.

The Sweet Pink Clover

By Jeannette Hughes

TO USE clover blossoms effectively on the party-table they should be massed in low bowls or in baskets lined with moss. Upon the centerpiece place a large basket of clover and fill with growing pink and white clover, and, if possible, some striped leaves.

These striped leaves are rare, but one sometimes finds a large one among them in fields or along the roadside.

They should be dug the day before they are needed, set in a pan, kept moist, and the pan set in the ice-bucket. The root should be tied in a bow of white satin ribbon.

For the place-cards have rectangular folders. On the outside paste three pressed clover leaves—one a four-leaved clover, the other a striped three-leaf. At the centre top draw the guest's monogram in green water-colors. On each card attach a small pencil by a pink ribbon, to be used by the guests in exchanging good luck with their partners, writing the wishes on the inside of the cards. Complete the decorations by scattering large pressed clover leaves here and there over the table, fastening them to the cloth with a drop of foot paste. Another interesting decoration would be a pink clover wreath at each place encircling the folder.

Butterflies, Buttercups and Daisies

By Henriette Standish

PLACE a round mirror in the centre of the table, in the middle of which build a tiny rocky outcrop of bits of lichen-covered stone, fern and small green vines. The mirror is held up with watercress, ferns, buttercups and daisies. Running from the mirror to each place is a long, thin yellow satin ribbon. Beside each plate is a small bouquet of the flowers and a flat little package in white paper tied with yellow ribbon.

Hovering about the rocky outcrop and hedge are many lovely butterflies of white and yellow. These are fastened on invisible wires and can be made at home by some clever person, or bought at a Japanese art store. When the guests are seated and each unfolds his or her package a lovely and rarely butterfly flutters out. In a short distance then settles quietly, evoking many "oh's" and "ah's" of surprise and pleasure. The butterflies are made of paper, painted with colors, and can be purchased at Japanese stores.

To make this party a more pronounced success a small vase of pink daisies and vines is suspended from the chandelier above the table, around which many butterflies are clustered on their slender wings, lighting the room by candles with yellow shades.

For a Bride-to-Be

By Caroline B. Root

ONE of the most pleasing decorations, resulting from very little investment of either time or money, is the dimer-table trimmed with dower-baskets. From the florist hire a flaring basket with a large, slender loop-handle, and in this arrange your flowers in a low bowl. Fill in around the bowl with sprays of asparagus fern, and twine this fern also around the handle of the basket. To one side of the centre of the handle tie a bow of gauze ribbon, and let the long ends loop loosely among the flowers. Long-stemmed roses or carnations or sprays of flowers in one color—plentifully mixed with asparagus fern—are very effective. The basket should be white or of a delicate green and white, and the bow of gauze ribbon should be a cool green, as this gives a more artistic effect than to have ribbon the shade of the flowers. Surround the basket with glass candlesticks in a circle, each one containing a sweet white candle, with no shade. There should be one in front of each plate (not too close), and these, when lighted, will furnish enough light for the entire table.

For place-cards secure small, inexpensive baskets with graceful handles, and fill each with the stems of the dimer-table. Cover the earth with moss or ferns, and into it stick the stems of your flowers and ferns, which will keep fresh for several hours because of the moisture in the soil. Sweet peas in pink baskets, lilies-of-the-valley in white ones, and violets arranged in mossy-green ones, all give charming effects and make very pretty corsage bouquets for the guests of the feast.

To have the place-cards guest-books as well, cut from heavy water color paper a strip seven inches wide and half by three inches long over the cover of the booklet. On this paint a graceful wreath or festoon of flowers to match those used on the table. Under this, in raised gold, put the monogram of the hostess, and at the bottom the name of the guest. Within this folded paper slip a strip of thinner paper cut about seven inches by two and a half; fasten the two together with white wax, and write on the long end to which is attached a white program-pencil to use in registering the names of the guests. If there is a guest of honor should register first, and the cards should be passed around the table for the signatures of all the guests.

A Thimble Club Easter Luncheon

By Eleanor L. Hess

AT A THIMBLE CLUB luncheon the place-cards were in black and white, and were suggestive of a Thimble Club. On each work-bag, others had a thimble, a threaded needle, emery, scissors and spoons of thread. Instead of writing the names on the cards we selected quotations that suited each person.

The decorations were pink sweet peas. For the centerpiece a large round potato was selected threaded with a large needle and twine, which was run back and forth through the potato. The ends of the twine were then tied together, hung on a nail, and the potato was ready for its party dress. A long sweet pea was wired to half a footstick, and starting at the top the bonnet was evenly covered with flowers interspersed with maidenhair fern, making a beautiful ball.

A wide pink satin ribbon was slipped under the twine, the gaudies were arranged to hold the ribbon. The ball was fastened to the chandelier with a large bow. Four pieces of baby-ribbed watercress tied with sweet peas and slipped over the ball and worked in between the flowers to fall like a shower. Two smaller potatoes were selected for candle-holders, a slice taken off one side to make them stand, and the other side hollowed out to fit a candle. These were covered in the same way as the centerpiece, except that the stems in this case were cut very short. Pink candles without shades were placed in these and they stood a little to each side of the centerpiece. Tall candle-holders with shades decorated in water-colors to match were placed at each end of the table.

A Violet Luncheon-Table

By Mrs. William Sturges

COVER a round table-top with a lace cover over violet silk. Place in the center a large glass bowl filled with heliotropes. At intervals place small glass candlesticks with violet shades with their leaves. Have candied violets and bonbons of the same color. There should be also six high glass candlesticks with violet shades placed at regular intervals before the covers. At each place put a bunch of violets tied with violet ribbon with the name pointed on one end, the other on the other.

A Blue and White Dinner-Table

By L. C. Sherett

CERTAINLY the time and place for a charming color-scheme is in the spring when the tulips and hyacinths are in bloom, and the hours with a quaint blue and white dining-room may make the best of her opportunities.

Place dotted tulips everywhere in the room and, if possible, use all blue and white china. As place-cards charming little hand-painted Delft scenes are appropriate. Have your maid dress in peasant costume. Cover the table with a white luncheon-cloth and delft chairs enfolded in Delft designs.

If possible, for the centre decoration have a narrow tin trench made from eight to ten inches wide, an inch and a half deep and the length of your table. Have the bottom of this painted deep blue, and fill it with water. This will give the impression of depth to the water and intensify the reflections of the bright red and yellow tulips, which are bunched in moss on both sides of this miniature canal. At intervals around the table place blue and white windmills (about six inches high) made of white pastels decorated in blue. For souvenirs have at each place little china figures of peasant girls and boys, and wooden shoes which can be purchased inexpensively. Serve the ices in small earthen flower-pots, with a tulip stuck in each one.

With Smilax and Tulips

By J. E. Dietrich

IT WAS in early spring, and the birthday of one of our dear friends was the charm of the usual birthday cake. This idea suggested itself for the table: lengthwise and across the table were laid long strands of smilax, extending to the end of the cloth, thus forming a lattice-work. At each intersection was pinned an artificial white tulip, the petals of a small wax candle by heating it. These candles were lighted just as the guests entered. The table was placed on a white cloth, and long, silver tray which was filled with sand, in which were placed yellow and white tulips carelessly, as though growing.

An April-Shower Table

By May L. Treaswell

AT EACH end of a bare table, on dainty white cloths, round candleholders covered with flowers in the form of open umbrellas, which can easily be made by covering a wire frame with black crepe paper.

In the centre, with spring flowers around its base, is a miniature umbrella-stand seemingly filled with umbrellas. From each attached to the handles, one ribbon extending to each of the guest's plate. When these ribbons are pulled it is seen that they have been tied only to umbrella-handles made of cardboard and cut into different shapes, with place-cards attached. At the upper end of each place card is the guest's name; at the other corner a tiny silhouette of a mackintosh, and below are these words:

"May the lightest April shower
Be the harbinger of your darkest hour."
At the head of the table is an inverted open umbrella filled with confetti, and at the foot of the table an overshoe filled with nuts.

A Pansy Luncheon for Easter

By Kate L. Thompson

THE invitation-cards were decorated with a pansy in water-colors. A large, flat bouquet of gaudies was arranged for the centerpiece and around this a circle of pansies lay with their stems running outward. A different kind of pansy with a long stem was placed at each plate.

Ferns and Lilies-of-the-Valley

By Esther Stokes

IN THE centre of the table place a diamond-shaped mound of maidenhair fern and lilies-of-the-valley. From opposite sides of the table hang strings of the fern, in which a few lilies have been woven, to the four sides of the centerpiece.

At each place place an egg-shell vase filled with lilies and fern. These vases can easily be made by cutting three pieces of stiff wire five inches long, and cutting them into a fan shape, and fasten them firmly together with a fine wire to form a tripod. Cover the wires with green paper, or gold them prettily. In the large end of a nice-looking white egg break a hole and empty the shell. Put the shell between the three strong prongs of the tripod, and you have a dainty little vase. The shells hold water, so the flowers can be kept fresh, and with the vases can be used as souvenirs.



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Social Times in the Church Parlor

By Virginia Hunt

IDEAS are plentiful for spring-time socials for young people and for old people with young hearts, for with the approach of Easter we all look forward to Nature's coming again in her robes of springtime, and to tell of some different forms of Nature socials will be out of order. They will sharpen the wit of young folks and teach them to observe and think.

DESK BY HENRI LAMORE.

A Tree Social

F BRANCHES with leaves are not obtainable to decorate the room with bare branches having paper blossoms in pink. In the way of entertainment it will be hard to make a selection for a reading from the books of some of America's great Nature lovers—Thorau, Burroughs, or Emerson's "Wood Notes"; Bryant's "Forest Hymn" will make a good recitation, and "The Ivy Green" and "Under the Greenwood Tree" will make good musical numbers. After a talk of "Babes in the Wood," some amusing tableaux which will illustrate words ending with the letter of "tree" may be given for the audience to guess: a small boy bowing and presenting a flower to a little girl will represent the fairy; a row of shelves with jam pots and a fat boy on a chair reaching for them will stand for pantry, and so on. If more amusing games are desired you might have the conundrums that are answered by parts or kinds of trees, as:

What is a tree of a tree is a dog? (Bark.)
What part is like a stream? (Branch.)

Or this game:

What is the tree that is nearest the sea? (Birch.)
What is the one that is most warmly clad? (Fir.)

Perhaps you have these guessing games at hand. I will and you will make a list of some of the bird conundrums mentioned on this page if you send a stamped self-addressed envelope to the editor. These questions may be placed about the room to be answered within the game. If prizes are wanted for the best guesses small pine trees would be fitting. A tiny Noah's Ark tree may be given to each guest as a souvenir.

The refreshments, served on wooden plates, should be such familiar things as fruit, oranges, apples, bananas, dates and figs.

A Feather in Your Cap!

A MOST enjoyable evening's entertainment was given under this title. The invitations read like this:

"Since birds of a feather flock together I can no reason see why you and I should not have some little bird social. Shouldn't you, 'twixt you and me. I'll be there where help I find a seat. On Friday at the hour of seven; I'll make it interesting, but I'm sure there. And entertain you until eleven. Where will you admit me to the door. Where you will get a new-style hat. I'm quick at guessing the various games. You'll get a feather in that."

Attractively printed on cards these lines drew the people by the novelty promised of them. At the evening party they were made welcome by the social committee and were at once presented with "hats" made of pasteboard after the manner of the crown, each one having long stitches across the front and sides. These were immediately put on, and the people were challenged to the first contest.

On the wall were pinned ten Mother Goose pictures, and each guest was given a paper fasten and asked to write down the corresponding rhymes. For every rhyme written correctly they were given a feather, which was put into one of the long stitches on the hat; chicken and turkey feathers being most prominent.

The first contest was "Bird Conundrums," and had birds' names for its answers. For every perfect answer a feather was given.

What bird tells the time? (Cuckoo.)
What bird is needed in the harvest field? (Thrasher.)

A third contest could be used, but by the time the second one was finished in this way the room was filled with a laughing lot of head-decked warriors.

Colored plates of birds are inexpensive. They are carefully arranged in room, and can be put to good use afterward. One of them prettily framed makes a good prize for the best guesser.

The children present may be entertained by being allowed to pin a head on the body of a bird drawn on a large sheet of paper.

For the Anglers

THE names of fish may be used in the same way as those of the trees and birds. The funny part of one fishing excursion was that from a fish-pond the anglers caught "old-day suckers," which were, of course, sufficient for the rest of the evening; though if refreshments are served a good way to provide bait is to give the men skewers, and have them wind up the lines which have been put around the room, in the cobweb-patty fashion, until they get to the young women who are holding on to the hooks at the other end. Salmon sandwiches and coffee will do nicely for refreshments.

A Threelod Nature Social

THERE is a church in Massachusetts in which the young people make a point of meeting each other every three weeks. The evening's entertainment is always in charge of a committee of five—three young women and two young men. After the meeting of such meetings the problem of how to provide a novel entertainment has become a serious one. This is how it was solved by one committee:

Announcement was made that the entertainment would take the form of a Nature Social. As each person arrived he or she was given a card on which were the headings:

Birds Leaves Wild Flowers

and under each heading were twenty numbers with blank spaces after each.

At one side of the room, upon a table of convenient height, were placed twenty mounted specimens of birds seen in New England. On a line stretched across another side of the room hung cards bearing carefully-preserved leaves of the best known trees of the region, while next by were hung water-color drawings of New England wild flowers. The object was to guess the names of the birds, leaves and flowers, and to write them on the cards provided for that purpose.

As so much interest is now taken in Nature study, and young people are being trained to observe the things which belong to the world outdoors, considerable good-natured rivalry was awakened as to who would win the fewest blanks. Many times was heard, "I've seen that bird dozens of times, but I don't know its name," or, "That leaf has the most familiar look, but I can't tell whether it is a walnut or an ash."

After an hour or more of guessing some one having a key read the names which should fill the blank spaces on the cards, and the name of the most successful guesser was announced.

The birds had been loaned the entertainment committee by the Natural History Society of the city, while the leaves and flowers were borrowed from one of the public schools, where they were used in instruction. These were presented to the entertainment professor from a near-by university. That he taught the evening one of interest from a scientific standpoint was shown by his asking to be allowed to take the cards away with him as an important record of what the average young person of the present knows of Nature.

Social for Easter Monday

THE chairman of the social committee of a Canadian guild was disconsolate over the fact that she had to provide the program for a social to be held on Easter Monday, but her friend in need whom she sought for advice the day itself was an inspiration, and they planned.

They first of all determined to incur as few expenses as possible, so they made their tickets. But that egg-shaped pieces out of white cardboard, and on each one they pasted a tiny paper chick or duckling cut from advertisements in the daily papers, with the announcement of the social written in verse:

"Who am I? A new-hatched chick,
Coming to you on Easter day.
For the great Egg Social I am bidden,
To be your guest on Easter Day."

When the supply of chicks was exhausted bits of eggshell were glued to the cards, and the verse ran:

"This lively chick
Has done the best he can,
He's burst his shell,
And feels quite well,
His brother is killed
By falling, and he's dead,
In sandwich form
You'll meet him there."

These admission cards sold for ten cents each.

On the night of the social the hall was decorated with yellow and white crepe paper. On every available ledge were eggshells, eggshells, eggshells. The committee's friends had saved them and the supply was large. As each guest arrived another egg-shaped card with yellow ribbon was pinned on him or her, bearing part of an appropriate quotation, as "I'll eat your chicken," or "A bird in the hand." After partners were found and an hour had been spent around tables of complete refreshment provided at the candy-table, where good cakes were sold in Easter baskets, an egg action began. On the platform were placed three or four apparently full of eggs. In fact, in reality, a number of bags of cotton, held there, four or six each, with a few living loaves on top. These so-called eggs were but the shells filled with candies or such small articles as could be put inside. The prize was wrapped in cotton and the broken part of the shell

passed over with white tissue paper, and with these ends concealed the basket of eggs looked quite natural. A witty auctioneer soon disposed of the bags. The bidding was lively, and the successful one generally treated his friends to an egg each.

The final number on the program was a series of stump speeches. Six eggs were placed in a basket, in each basket being a strip of yellow paper bearing an appropriate topic. "Boiled versus Poached Eggs," "Spring Millinery," and so on. Six volunteers were persuaded to go up, one at a time, and "speak to the subject." The social, as a whole, worked out very successfully, and closed with simple refreshments of coffee and egg sandwiches.

A Seed Exchange Social

THE object of this social was to encourage friendliness among the members of the church. We wished to bring each person into conversation with every other one during the evening. Guests were asked to bring a root, slip or seeds, done up in some odd shape, with directions in each package for the growing of the contents and the disposal of the harvest; the contents of each package to be taken from one's own store on hand, without cost, and to be kept a secret.

There was "something to talk about" from the first as we tried to discover some new to the contents of the mysterious bundles, flower-pots, bundles, etc., of each arrival. Curiosity was thoroughly aroused by the time the pastor announced the rules of exchange: "Exchanges shall be made only when the signal is given. Each package must be given in secret and kept until the next exchange. Five minutes will be allowed for each transfer. The tenth exchange will be announced at last one; the package then held becomes the property of the person who just secured it. Each person is free to do as he or she pleases with the package thus secured."

The exchange was then open for business. Immediately there was an animated scene. Where two or three tried to capture some attractive basket, each proclaimed the superiority of his own package; one pictured a garden to grow, the other a house and a fair harvest. At the tap of the bell each person concluded an exchange with some one and then proceeded to examine the new possession curiously. Shouts of laughter were heard from many directions. Of course, we had a few who did not package quickly and started out to arrange the next exchange and capture, if possible, one of the packages and to do so. One of the bundles contained ground flaxseed, with the direction:

"In time of need
Use ground flaxseed;
It will not fail you
In clear hot water."

Underneath the flaxseed was found a package of common seed, with the direction: "To be used for church decoration in August." Many bundles contained vegetable seeds.

"To market and give proceeds to church."

After the exchange was closed we had a merry time comparing packages and giving advice. During the summer every one felt free to ask, "Miss Mary, how does your garden grow?" and to answer it. It was remarkable that nothing had done so much for the seed social to create a friendly feeling in the community.

A Bouquet Social

POTTED hyacinths in bloom, the bulbs having been left over from an autumn fair, were used to help out in a social under the given name of "Bouquet." Copies of a floral game were given to each guest and pinned in various places about the room, and a first prize was offered to stimulate competition. The prizes were won by one of the poorest guessers, just for fun. A pot of blue hyacinths answered the first purpose; a sprouted onion in a tin can did for the second. Home-made poetry accompanied each plant.

For the first:

"For the first prize, we bid you farewell,
You're going away with new friends to dwell.
You do not bid to me, with your long hair,
To change your fur color for some shade of red,
And prove to the world that you are true blue."

For the second:

"Did ever grow a plant like this?
I'll tell you some and give
Such wondrous power, such wondrous strength,
And wondrous fragrance, such wondrous bloom."

The remaining hyacinths were sold to add to the treasury. The souvenirs were kept secret, except that a "how-to" had been promulgated, and it was known that a number of "K's" which were tied with ribbon bows and passed around in a flower-basket while refreshments were being served. The reverse side of the letter might carry an invitation to the next meeting of the society giving the social.



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Every mother wants her daughters to have economical house-keeping ideas. Your children will appreciate the object lesson in kitchen economy that is taught by the McDougall Kitchen Cabinet. The McDougall idea is to lighten the work of the housewife and to make the kitchen more attractive. This idea is the foundation upon which McDougall Kitchen Cabinets are built.

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502 Terminal Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Ideas of a Plain Country Woman

A NUMBER of letters have come to me lately in my quiet home from women all over the country, asking me more questions than I can answer. Some of them are from contented women who wish to "shake hands" with me over some views I have expressed; others are from discontented women querulously asking me if I am real, and others are from suffragists eager to see my ignorance on the Woman question, and including statistics and gloomy catalogues of woman's wrongs.

I am not an anti-suffragist or anything else, and I am not writing for argument, but merely setting down impressions as they come to me, and pointing out by much that affects the trend of thought of most of our women writers.

I wish I knew What it is that they want, these women who write me in such impassioned strain, but more, I wish that they themselves knew. Only the suffragists tell me definitely. They want equal rights with men. It is impossible for me to believe that the franchise would do more than complicate the "woman question." The Civil War did not solve the "negro problem."

But then, as I say, I only know how the franchise would affect me, and I am faced with a flaming sword should appear before this minute and say, "You are free, you may vote, you may lead them, but I will not change one feature of my life. I should have to get up and eat breakfast in the morning and go on with my housecleaning just the same."

That I had an even chance with man in the new world would mean the loss of my usefulness. My arms would not be stronger to strike with the hammer nor my legs more sure to follow the tread of the loom, but I should be subject to every limitation of sex.

The business woman who complains to me that the women are not paid for their work would not have her craft more at her finger-tips for equal rights.

The Majority of Women Do Not Know what it means to work as men work, steadily and by moment. They drowse, and allow a sense of bodily degradation in doing it to come down and settle in their spirit, but they do not in the least understand what physical and mental force must be expended in the mastery of the craft, and the result is very few women are able to find this concentrated application. It is not a "fair chance" that I am asked to make, but the equality of men in this sense; it is bone and sinew and reserve force in brain and nerve cells.

And that woman is usually creature, or even weak one, but she is not "built" to be a man's rival in the business or professional world. I believe that with all my heart, I believe that she is peculiarly fitted for the varied activities of plain home life.

As to the injustice of our laws as they pertain to the personal and property rights of women, here again I am at sea. When it comes to a woman's standing on her legal rights as opposed to her husband, or her husbanding over the children born of their union, the worst has already happened, and there is scarcely a dignified way of settling the trouble.

I like to Believe that Most People are sane and beautiful in spirit, and I shrink from the details of domestic infelicity which loose morals have encouraged, and which newspapers promulgate, and careless moral sentiment is responsible for. Women talk too much of these things. If men talk too much we might have a revelation as to what many of them have to endure from sordid wives who insist on being "lady like" in the field, who refuse to rear families, and rebel against the responsibilities of housekeeping.

When a sympathetic friend, who is full of sex and know that many of us bear the most miserable, I am convinced that women are human unreasonable, and that they have time, patience, love and pocketbook. I know it is an accepted idea that men have everything their own way, that they are slight and neglect their wives, and that women are powerless to retaliate. But much of this is exaggerated by women's morbid brain.

Women are Fed on morbid mental diet almost from the cradle. Fiction, which women and girls read voraciously, is largely morbid. Religion, as dispensed by sentimentalists, is morbid. We are fairly swamped in morbid health-fads, and women let their minds run on imaginary life, accepting the morbidous idea that we are a race of invalids. The truth is, Nature takes good care of the body of her race, and she is not to be trifled with, she manages finely. I hope we may hear less complaining, less abominable testimony to the damage which is being wrought, and that women will get back to the normal, and to eternal truth that can never be won by any agency or power of man's invention, will get over the idea that there will come a time when men will "understand" this woman who never understands.

Woman achieves her nearest equality with man when she is simply and healthfully alive

and at work in her natural sphere, when she is not striving for recognition or whining for appreciation. The king is but a man as I am—the violet sends to him as it does to me! So, man is but a creature who lives and loves and dies. He breathes with pleasure the fresh air of the early spring, drinks clear water, smells the upturned sod, knows the delight

neighbors'. Does not April love you just as well—is not her face quite as tremulously tender, do not her robes sing their world-old love-song at twilight, and is it not for you?

Step out into the April night some time when you are perplexed by life's problems, and see the stars hanging down from the sky. Feel the fresh tides of the year throbbing, half-hear the stirrings of sprouting things and the nestlings of young creatures to sleep and mother. Imbibe the trust in which they go to rest, and take the light which He is constantly offering you. If you sense what that gift is I reply that it is a soul quickened with a willingness to live and trained to the proud humility of obedience which takes rank with command.

In Trying to Tell Women of a serenity that may come into their lives if they will only admit it I do not mean that they can arrive at a point where everything will move so smoothly that there will be no friction. For many haphazard writers have told women this. It is easy to put on paper a plan for smooth, perfect action in the home and kitchen. But we who have lived there year in and year out know better. We know that the dishes will not wash themselves while we go out to drop crows or plant potatoes or sow early garden seeds. The little garment we left on the sewing machine when we got up to get dinner will be there when we return, and if the bread rising over the pan while we are out making a bed for the night will be too light and have big holes in it—or if we "work it down" it may taste sour when it rises again. I believe the thing which most frets the women in the kitchen is the idea that many of her sisters live without care and worry while she must do the housework. If this were true we should still be the fortunate ones; but it is a great mistake. Life does not move without effort for any really bright people; friction keeps us alive, and the woman whom you see idly sitting around is a dull person whom you should not envy.

One Great Cause of the Unrest among women is the idleness enforced upon many of them by riches. They take too foolish, loose-lashed pleasure in just to do, and have visited a rich woman not long ago and watched her lounging about in the morning while an overdone maid waited on her, and the rooms striving to get things straightened up. My fingers fairly itched to help her, and I saw so much of the housemistress that I could have done with pleasure and profit to herself and her digestion, and with great benefit to the household, to the satisfaction of all.

Perhaps what these women who write me of longings and ambitions unsatisfied need to is to cultivate appreciation of what we really appreciate in ours. It is a possession nobody can take from us. We need to look at life in the abstract as a thing of wonder and beauty.

We must learn to regard suffering and trial through the sublimity of what they bring to them. We must learn to endure. We must learn to see death through the beauty of renunciation, classed as the marbles and cyprines of a typical life.

As for Happiness, it Too, is Symbolical. It belongs to us exactly in proportion to our appreciation of it. People who know what it is, and who are happy, do not try to understand remain fretting like foolish children.

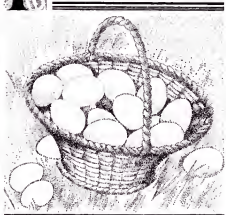
I am persuaded that most of woman's "unquietness" comes from wrong thinking about marriage. I look with much disfavor on our modern hesitation over the advisability of marriage. This foolish and immoral attitude is part of the "woman question"—and woman's question for Middle-aged women who think they are "sensible" constantly remind young women to look ahead and see what they can give them of "the good things of life." This coarse expression embraces the out-glass, sterling silver, finery of all sorts, useless-shod feet, and hands and general elegance which young women are taught they must have. This attitude on the part of womanhood, more than anything else, is responsible for Old-World immoralities which are said to be growing in our great cities with shocking rapidity.

I am glad that I live out in the big world of spring, where I can see the farmers breaking ground and feel the deep religion of such vital work. I do not deny the need of more women making with a sense of dishonesty in their hearts, but the plowman can never doubt he is doing his service when he plants the seed for bread.

I am glad to work in the exultant light of the April sun, when the dew on the morning shower comes falling across the meadows, driving us all in from our planting, and pelted with the good needs of the year. I am glad when the thunder rolls across the distant hills and the sun flashes out again and life and the day's work before us.

THE COUNTRY CONTRIBUTOR.

For Easter Breakfast



Eggs a la Creme

Dainty, Delicious and Wholesome. Anyone Can Prepare Them

6 Eggs 1/2 Pint Milk
1 Tablespoonful Butter Salt to Season
1 Tablespoonful Flour Pepper to Season
1/2 Teaspoonful Armour's Extract of Beef

Directions for Preparing

Boil the eggs fifteen minutes; remove the shells and cut them in halves crosswise. Slice a little off the bottom to make them stand. Put the butter in frying pan to melt, then add the flour. Mix until smooth, add the milk and stir constantly until it boils. Add the Extract of Beef (previously dissolved in water), salt and pepper. Stand the eggs on a heated platter; pour the sauce over and around them. Serve very hot.

There are fifty other recipes or more in Culinary Wrinkles. Sent postpaid on request if you enclose a metal cap from a jar of

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These Spots are in Progressive Atlanta

Presented in the "Beautiful America" Series

By J. Horace McFarland, President American Civic Association

ATTLANTA, the capital city of the rich State of Georgia, is one of the most active and progressive communities in the South. Its rapid increase in wealth and population has aroused a strong spirit of civic pride that is most commendable. Yet these photographs show conditions which will not add to that pride, but which Atlanta can undoubtedly improve. Other cities in the South—and as well in the North, East and West—have conditions as unpleasant.



ASEEN from East Hunter Street near Central Avenue, one-half block from the State House, and passed by all in going between that building and the business center.



ON MADISON Avenue. Back yards opposite the new million-dollar Union Railroad Station—probably the finest station in the South. Not only were the conditions unsightly, but the odor, even in November, was most unpleasant.



CORNER of Ivy Street and Exchange Place, right in the best business district. The Equitable and the Chandler Buildings, two great office structures, are seen in the distance.



FROM a window on the sixth floor of the Equitable Building, with the Piedmont Hotel and the Chandler Building seen in the distance. The former is one of the most prominent hotels in the South; the latter is a modern office building.

The location is the corner of Walton and Forsythe Streets, and the foreground is owned by a wealthy citizen of Atlanta. The Government wanted this spot for a Post-Office building, but the owner is said to have declined to sell it for that purpose.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Takes all the hard work out of keeping things clean

A pure, clean, natural, volcanic product, free from grit, acid, grease or caustic, but the most wonderful cleansing agent yet discovered.

At Your Grocer's

Large Can, with Sifting Top, 10c



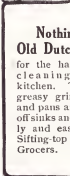
Nothing Like Old Dutch Cleanser for polishing brass or nickel, tin or copper. Takes all rust, corrosion and dirt off quick and clean without scratching. (Not recommended for silver, however.) Large Sifting-top Can, 10c., at Grocers.



Nothing Like Old Dutch Cleanser for washing windows and painted work. Makes them spotlessly, brilliantly clean without hard scrubbing. Leaves no trace of grease or grime behind it. Large Sifting-top Can, 10c., at Grocers.



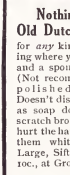
Nothing Like Old Dutch Cleanser for scrubbing floors. It gets down into the grain of the wood and shows the dirt as nothing else does. Saves half the work and does it better. Large, Sifting-top Can, 10c., at Grocers.



Nothing Like Old Dutch Cleanser for the hard, "dirty" cleaning about the kitchen. Takes the greasy grime off pots and pans and the scum off sinks and tubs quickly and easily. Large, Sifting-top Can, 10c., at Grocers.



Nothing Like Old Dutch Cleanser for careful, "cleanly" cleaning in nursery or sick room. Cleans infants' bottles without using suds or sand and without leaving a curdling trace of acid behind it. Large, Sifting-top Can, 10c., at Grocers.



Nothing Like Old Dutch Cleanser for any kind of cleaning where you use water and a sponge or cloth. (Not recommended for polished furniture.) Doesn't discolor marble as soap does—doesn't scratch bronze. Doesn't hurt the hands—makes them white and soft. Large, Sifting-top Can, 10c., at Grocers.

If Your Grocer Doesn't Keep It send us his name and ten cents. We will send you a full-sized can. Costs us 22c. in postage alone to do so, but once you try it we know you'll keep at your grocer until he puts it in stock.



Send Free—"Hurry to Home" is a booklet that will save many steps, much time and some money.

The Cudahy Packing Company
South Omaha, Nebraska

In Apple Pie Order

An Easter Talk with Girls

DRAWN BY H. C. GEIGER

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET

Hoosier Mfg. Co.
14 Adams St.
New Castle, Ind.
Originators and pioneer makers
of high-grade kitchen

Now what this girl is really trying to decide is just this: How shall I best grow?

Once have the desire to grow and there is no lack of opportunity. The great earth, the wide air, the sun, the vast interchange of tides and clouds, are provided with stupendous bounty, and are placed at the service of the tiniest seed. Opportunities infinitely

sympathy, justice, honor, mercy, simple surrender of self—these are easily understood, and they are oftenest the blossom of lives that are growing in the dark. So, once again, the thing to make sure of is that our natures are growing. This is to keep Easter; to make sure that it is not only Easter by the calendar, but Easter in our lives as well.

I am interested in planning now some very practical and beautiful things for us to share together, a plan that I feel very sure you will all like. And I want to tell you more fully

Hoosier Mfg. Co.
14 Adams St.
New Castle, Ind.
Originators and pioneer makers
of high-grade kitchen

Betty Girl Papers

By Emma E. Walker, M.D.

Drawings by Katharine Richardson Wireman

The Greatest Charm of All

LAST summer I attended a tennis tournament on Long Island. As a group of us sat chatting before the game was on, a Frenchman who was a member of our party noticed three stunning girls who took their places toward the end of the court. "Ah! how nice, how different—charming," he cried, in his enthusiasm lapsing into his native tongue. "If only they knew how to speak," he added, as their high-pitched voices penetrated our ears even at that distance. This is only another instance of the foreigner's disapprobation of the uncultivated American girl's voice. But although every American girl has had this thrust into her ears since childhood, not many of us take the pains to cure this almost national defect.

The following comments are attributed to Madame Marchesi, the celebrated vocal teacher in Paris: "Why, oh why do American women all speak through their noses?" When a young girl comes to me to have her voice developed, she opens her mouth like I have just in admiration of her flowing throat, her rosy complexion and her pretty beaming face, and I tell her down from Heaven to earth when I hear her say in a clear, ringing voice: "Madame Marchesi?" Why do you Americans all have such nasal voices?" continued the great teacher. "It cannot be the language, because the English women have exceptionally beautiful voices, but America sends us only shrill and high-pitched tones."

If common theories for this condition are well known, it is not surprising that Americans cannot be justified in being to hear the entire burden of this fault, even though they were accustomed to exhort and speak in nasal, singing tones.

Climate, we must admit, is oftentimes indirectly the cause of an unpleasant voice, with its sudden changes, if one is not on the alert, catarrh is the frequent outcome. Therefore, we must come back at least to a note of all interesting theories which excuse us from bearing the responsibility of our own shortcomings, and confess that we alone are the ones to alter about a more desirable state of affairs. As the American shows her tendency to the successful path to the attainment of an effective speaking voice: "Nobody is ever given advantages. Men to get in conformity with the laws of Nature is certainly an advantage." To conform with Nature's laws, we must first cultivate our voices. When the body is erect and uncompresssed the breathing muscles are left free to do their most effective work. Most women are credited with the habit of chest breathing. We are told to cultivate the abdominal or masculine method, but many of the best authorities think that still a better plan is to cultivate the entire muscular system by suitable outdoor exercises. In this way the habit of correct deep breathing is developed without special effort being directed to any one thing. When the head is held erect the larynx or voice box is carried forward, and its cartilages are so placed as to be in the most advantageous position for sending out clear and harmonious sounds. Proper breathing is a necessary factor in the production of a beautiful voice. Speakers and singers are taught to keep the lungs well filled with fresh air. Musical tones demand a plentiful supply of oxygen.

Always speak on a full breath. The other day at an afternoon tea, as a friend passed by me on his way out of the room he stopped a minute and said, "Can't you get it to these girls some way that they might modulate their voices?" It almost drives me crazy to be in the room with them, especially when they laugh and at breakfast the other morning another man said, indicating

with a slight nod of his head a feminine literary personage who was holding forth on the pros and cons of the recent war—"Does that ever stop?" Thank Heaven, I can go somewhere else for lunch! Does it go on forever? If these girls at the afternoon tea only realized it, they could talk just as much and hear themselves (and very few people do listen to themselves) and each other as better if they all spoke in softly-modulated voices.

There is a certain peculiar quality of voice which distinguishes each person and which he cannot modify, called by the Germans the "color of the sound," the English say, "You may be deceived by a face; by a voice, never!" The voice is even more distinctly characteristic of an individual than the face, but one need not fear that training it will detract from its individuality. That is the quality that one loves in one's friends and which is never lost.

WITHOUT doubt a dislike of useless noise increases with refinement of the senses and the mind. Goethe hated noise, especially at night. Franz, the brilliant song composer, had hearing so delicate that it was destroyed by the whistle of a locomotive. Schopenhauer, the philosopher, said: "Intellektual persons, and all in general who have much spirit, cannot endure noise. Astonishing, on the other hand, is the insensibility of ordinary people to noise. The quantity of noise which any one can endure without annoyance is the least developed, because the mental elements may be regarded as a pretty accurate measure of them." It is the making and the use of the voice which distinguishes Americans that causes foreigners to judge us as an uncivilized nation.

It is about fifty years ago many conflicting theories concerning the mechanism of the voice-producing organs were advanced. The vocal cords, the German anatomical professor, began to practice systematically on himself and on his patients with the laryngoscope. He was convinced himself of the real value of the vocal cords in the production of the voice through the chief cities of Europe, and demonstrated to the leading physicians how indispensable the vocal cords were to the steady throbbing. If you have never seen a laryngoscope, you may have an image in your mind of the little mirror you will be interested to look at the picture of the vocal chords in some medical book.

When the voice has been wrongly used, or overworked, the chords become congested. "Clergymen's sore throat" may be the result. Or it may be that only temporary hoarseness follows. The latter condition is often the result of a cold. Whenever hoarseness is present one should stop using the voice for a few days. If the voice is not used, Medical attention should be given immediately to such a condition, for the longer this is the case, the more permanent will be the injurious results. Go to a physician for this treatment, for the voice is the most delicate of the body's organs. It is the most delicate of the vocal chords. Injure air—air laden with dust and smoke—is very irritating to the vocal chords.

THROUGH the means of the voice we have a stronger influence on other people than in almost any other way. A teacher in a model school near my home, who has under her care more than sixty little children, is considered by the visiting critics to be a marvelous disciplinarian, and it is truth admitted by the faculty that it is her voice which gives her this wonderful power of control over all these restless little people. She never raises her voice above her usual, well-modulated speaking tone, but its serenity and richness are irresistible.

The voice nearly always tells us how the speaker is feeling. It is practically impossible when one is depressed or anxious to use a tone that is bright and cheery, for fear and languor lower the voice. Surprise takes it away, admiration prolongs it, while anger makes it sonorous. Perhaps you have noticed too, that embarrassment sometimes causes hoarseness. Whispering is said by vocal teachers to be the best voice for the voice. This is one argument against such indulgence by choir-singers. Outdoor speaking and singing you should always avoid, especially in the night air. It does seem too bad when one thinks of the straw-rides and sleighing parties and large picnics, when singing and laughter add so much to the gayety, but

if you are still in your "teens" I am sure that you do not realize what harm even quiet talking in damp night air does to your voice. If you live in the city it is well to remember not to use your voice on board the trolleys when they are starting. Never talk against any loud noise, for you are bound to over-exert your voice at such times.

A SUCCESSFUL vocal teacher who makes a specialty of teaching the speaking voice never allows her pupils to clear the throat or to cough, urging them to form the habit of swallowing when any irritation is felt in the throat. She insists that the muscular effort in speaking shall be thrown upon the lips rather than upon the throat, and she, with many other teachers, gives many exercises for increasing the mobility of the muscles of the lips and face.

A sweetly modulated voice is one of the greatest attractions of a beautiful woman, for it is as light; and however beautiful in face, she is not truly beautiful without a sweetly-modulated voice.

A Five-Minute Daily Exercise

RAISE and lower the weight of the mouth and rhythmically move the muscles of the back as well as those of the calf of the leg, and will keep both the trunk and head erect. It makes the ankle flexible, and brings the feet into a position of rest, and gives the nerves. It is well when practicing this exercise to keep the eyes fixed on some point straight ahead.

Good Health for Girls

MIXTURE. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that moles should not be tampered with at home. It is always wise to have them removed, however, this should be done by a skillful physician.

Plans kindly advocated at a vestal occupation for girls who are recovering from illness. This work gives the greatest benefit and brings something useful to do which is not too fatiguing.

TEXAS. As no deformity in the nose exists I should advise you to leave it alone.

It is always wise to bathe thoroughly every fresh scratch or wound of any size with a simple antiseptic, such as carbolic acid, and then applying the skin in sterilized gauze. Prevention in such cases will often save an otherwise serious result.

ENGINEER. Remove all pressure from the calves, push on your foot. You may shave off the thickened skin by the use of a smooth piece of pumice-stone or file. Before using either rub the spot with cold cream.

If the teeth are sensitive from deficiency of mineral salts a tablespoonful of lime-water to a glass of water will be helpful. This also serves to sweeten the breath.

READER. Rub olive oil into the dry skin every night on your foot. You may wear your foot often than once a day. This will give the skin a chance to recuperate.

Four Excellent Hair-Washes

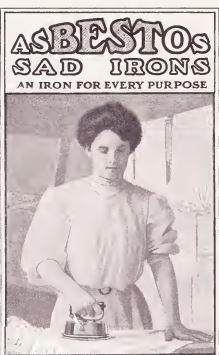
TO THE first was awarded the third prize. The hair-wash is a recent competition for the best recipes sent by her girls:

- A tonic for Dry Hair
 - Bay rum 3 ounces
 - Glycerine 3 ounces
 - Alcohol 3 ounces
 - CARRIE R. MCKEE.
- A Hair Tonic
 - Caster oil 1 ounce
 - Alcohol 4 ounces
 - Oil of bergamot . . . enough to scent faintly
 - F. M. FRECHTING.
- A Most Excellent Shampoo for Fluffing the Hair
 - White soap 1 bar
 - Soft water 1 pint
 - Tender water 1 teaspoonful
 - eggs

When mixed and boiled to water to consistency of jelly. When cool, mix in toilet water and eggs well beaten. A. E. MACDOUGALL.

Shampoo for Oily Hair

- Yolk of egg 1
- Mint or rose water 1 pint
- Spirit of rosemary 1 ounce
- Boil well, mix in toilet water. Rinse with several clear waters. ELLA V. SMELTZER.



Comfortable Laundry Tools

A perfect tool must do the work for which it is intended in the best possible manner—and at the same time afford comfort and convenience to the user. The Asbestos Sad Irons are shaped to fit the hand without cramping. Your fingers have free play to assume an easy and natural position. This handle is attached to steel shield, separated by an air space from the hood, thus preventing any conduction of heat to the hand. The asbestos-lined cover, when placed over the thoroughly heated iron, shuts in the heat. In this way the heat is wasted—comfort and efficiency being obtained by the same process. An air-chamber between the core and hood serves both as a non-conductor of heat and also as a heat reservoir—another feature which assists in combining a cold handle with a hot iron. Is your comfort a consideration? If it is, this feature alone is sufficient to induce you to purchase an Asbestos Sad Iron equipment.

No Laundry Set
Asbestos Sad Irons are made in various shapes and weights for every grade of work—from pressing the heaviest cloths to smoothing the daintiest fabrics.

LAUNDRY SETS—For general ironing. Five different combinations of smooth-iron and double-pointed-iron—three to a set.
PRESSING IRON—For plain, heavy goods. The weight is such that you have to use it to guide the iron—it does the work.
SLEEVE IRON—A special iron for light work.
FRENCH SET—A Sleeve, Plaster and Pulling iron packed in a neat wooden box for light ironing.
SHIRT WAIST SET—Two 3-in x 6-in iron packed in a neat wooden box.
FLOOR IRON—A special iron with an extended nose for ironing skirts, plaits, etc.
TOURIST IRON—A small iron for pressing ribbons, etc.
ASBESTOS FAMILY CARRIER—A complete ironing equipment containing an iron and purpose in a handy fast and handsome case. There is no question for each piece where the iron can be kept in dry dust and dampness and out of the way.
Laundry and French Sets can also be had in hardwood cases.

ASBESTOS
SAD IRONS
AN IRON FOR EVERY PURPOSE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
ASBESTOS
SAD IRONS
AN IRON FOR EVERY PURPOSE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Sed Iron Free
Call on the hardware or lumber-dealing goods dealer and ask for Asbestos Sad Irons. If your dealer does not have them, write to the nearest name and we will send you our booklet and a set of Asbestos Sad Irons free.
The Dover Manufacturing Co.
Sole Makers and Patent
of ASBESTOS SAD IRONS
CANAL DOVER, OHIO

How to Make a Satisfying Home—A Successful One

Based on Twenty Years' Experience

By Laurine Marion Krag



ANY sensible woman who is a careful housekeeper and understands cooking can make a success of keeping boarders. She can give her children a good education, lay aside a small little sum, and at the same time keep up something of a home-life. She must not rush into the business recklessly, however; she would do better to look the matter straight in the face without any rose-tinted glasses. It will take about three years of steady and conscientious work to build up a good business of this kind, and the woman who undertakes it must thoroughly convince herself that she is going to put forth the best that is in her in order to make the working a success. This means that all her attention and effort must be directed where they will do the most good. There must be no energy wasted in talking over the back fence, or in unnecessary social indulgence—all leisure moments should be used for resting.

DIAMOND BY MAUL TOLLEY

Select a House in a Good Neighborhood
IT is best to start in a house that accommodates about ten people, with from ten to twenty in the dining room, in the hope of gradually increasing to a business two or three times as large. There is not much profit in keeping a few boarders and the mistress has to do too much of the drudgery. Locate in a desirable neighborhood convenient to good transportation and business.

The most important things to investigate when deciding on a house are the plumbing and the heating.

Furnish the house with attractive, substantial furniture selected to suit the size of the room. Have the carpeting laid down in the rooms look larger and will not show scratches so easily as dark paper will. Bright carpets are good, but cheerful, light-colored carpets will go a long way toward renting. Each bedroom should contain a dressing case, a writing table, a desk, a straight chair and rocking-chairs, and if the room be large enough, a couch of some kind and a few inexpensive pictures. Put up a few good pictures in each room. If you have furniture which is a trifle shabby, wash it up clean and brighten it with a polish of soap and water, a good wood stain, some tapestry squares, tacks and a hammer. Make the interior as comfortable and homelike as possible in its furnishings. Provide a piano and some good books. In the dining room the small round or square table, with four or five, are much more satisfactory than the large ones. Have attractive but not expensive dishes, and never a plain white "storeware" on your tables.

Every woman must furnish her kitchen according to her own inclination, but she must go by good taste, and an ample supply of it. It may seem expensive at the start, but it is the thing in the long run. Have a good set of shelves and table room in your kitchen. Your own room should be apart from the boarders and near the kitchen. Furnish it restfully, as you must be able to go to it for a quiet half-hour or so to rest mind, nerves and body. Never get into the habit of using your room for a temporary storeroom.

Be Careful Always to Look Neat
DRESS for your work. All your dressing-squares and knomes you will do well to put into drawers; even in your own room it is never safe to wear a dressing-squares, for the housekeeper, like the freeman, must be clean at all times. Choose some dark, becoming color for your dress, and a sensible, plain style of making; and be sure to have a pocket in each gown, as you will need your purse constantly. Decide on an easy, becoming way of doing the hair. You must be in a hurry the moment you get up, and you will not have time to go to your room often to arrange your hair again.

Keep a clean white apron, a brush and a whisk-broom handy, so that if you are called to see any one in the midst of your work you can brush back stray locks, clean the dust from your waist and don the apron in a moment. If your caller is some one looking for a room, your appearance will work to your favorable impression at once.

Nothing will so effectively antagonize people as a careless, slovenly appearance in the mistress of the house when she opens the door to them. And I have known cases where prospective boarders have been similarly antagonized by seeing yesterday's dirt lying about the hall, or a bad gown, as you might say, left on the staircase, or by smelling the stench of last night's salted cabbage still permeating the house.

When people call to look at rooms they do not come to make a social call, nor to hear the latest news from the people who inhabit the room. Neither do they come to hear your troubles. It is advisable to take them into the parlor, or a couple of rooms, and then they will get an idea of the house. You can find out the kind of room they wish, their occupation,

and the length of time they wish to stay, provided everything is satisfactory. Small things often influence people when they are looking for rooms. One woman whom I knew took a room because there was a blossoming geranium in the dining-room window, and another because there was no odor of cooking in the house. Show your rooms in a refined, dignified, pleasant manner. If there is some special advantage about any particular room name it. Show the closet and bathroom, and explain about the storing of trunks. As a general thing people like to have their own closets, and there are some who like to be talked into things. You will soon learn to tell at a glance which class you are dealing with. If two or three people come together go away and give them a few minutes alone. If they say they will call again be pleasant and say you hope so, but do not look for them.

If they decide to engage the room ask for a deposit, but before taking it explain fully the rules of your house. Before a new occupant comes, go yourself to his room and see that it is ready. Provide soap, towels and matches. When the new boarder arrives give him a latch-key, tell him where he will find the mail, and ask if everything is satisfactory. This gives him a chance to pay you; if he does not take the chance tell your wife's boarders always pay in advance. If they never do, you will like to have him do the same. I have never known it to fail, and it saves much worrying.

Try to Keep Your Boarders Satisfied

NOW that the room is rented it is your business to keep the tenant satisfied. If you are asked to furnish any little thing do so; it will probably cost but a trifle, and it never hurts to have a few things. The little extras please some people immensely. Never turn your head of getting as much out of your boarders as you can get with the least return. You will run your business into the ground in a year if you do. The idea to keep foremost in your mind of giving the most for something good and desirable or otherwise rests entirely with yourself.

Keep the rooms clean after they are rented as they were when ready to show. Have the maid take brush, sweeper and dustpan with her every day, and let her see that she uses them. Provide plenty of clean towels, and, if necessary, put or varnish it. Keep the windows clean and the curtains and dressing case in good order. I know it takes constant digging, but that is what you need in your business.

The hardest thing you will have to do is to often necessary. When you find that your rules are persistently broken you will be obliged in self-defense to ask for the offender's room; but if you value harmony in your house do not divulge the true reason nor make any scene. When a room is vacated renovate it thoroughly. Clean the woodwork, and, if necessary, put or varnish it, and clean the wall-paper. Air or wash all the bedding. Have the rugs or carpets cleaned thoroughly. Polish or varnish the furniture, and put clean papers in all the drawers and on the shelves. With clean curtains and dressing case your room will be ready. Insert a concise advertisement in a reliable paper, asking for references, that previous tenants were satisfied. People. List your rooms at the Young Men's Christian Association, or if you have a college list them at the college. You will find that two or three years of business will scarcely ever be necessary to advertise—

The Way to Do Your Marketing

VISIT the different groceries and markets in the neighborhood and decide where you wish to trade. Have a talk with the proprietor and let him understand just what grade of goods you want and that if things are not pointed out to him he will not be able to give you what you are looking for. Visit yourself two or three times a week. Always buy the freshest vegetable and fruit, and if you cannot get less expensive cuts when carefully cooked can be made exceedingly good. Buy staple goods in small quantities, and keep a stock of soap ahead in order that it may dry out and not be wasted in the using. It is very satisfactory to get butter direct from a good country creamery.

The best of cooks is not that that will instruct in the cooking of meals which the house mistress will take or ought to. It is all-important for her to oversee the cooking

personally and keep in touch with all the work, so that if there is a vacancy in her helping force she can manage to keep the machinery going smoothly until it is filled.

Do not fall into the habit of depending too much on your cook to manage and plan things; this is safe with very few cooks. The mimic your cooking so that they are relying upon her and shifting the burden somewhat from your own shoulders, she will take advantage of that—

I speak from experience—and will develop amazing anticrepit powers. Keep the kitchen doors closed always while cooking, and have the kitchen thoroughly aired out before serving the meal and opening the doors. There is absolutely no excuse for having the smell of cooking in the front of the house. No, no, smoke can be avoided—in case you are using a coal-range—by having the frying-pan to the front of the stove, leaving a space between the pan and the open stove-hole; in this way the draught draws the smoke through the hole and sets the chimney so that it does not get out into the room.

Never Serve Anything Badly Cooked

DO NOT allow badly-cooked viands to go on the table. Avarice and pride, and accounts of the prejudice there is against them. Make hash only once in a great while, and then make it so good that every one will want more. Never throw away anything that is good and clean.

The carving requires special attention and when thoroughly understood is a fine art.

In carving roasts, cut across the grain in good slices, not too thin but not too thick, slightly "chunks." In serving food give each person both light and dark meat, unless he has requested otherwise.

See that you have as much meat as will be used ready carved when the dinner hour comes.

Never keep people waiting. Have hours for your meals and have your meals at those hours. You cannot have people coming in all hours as in a restaurant. However, if any one is late for some good reason serve him on the sly, but do not allow it to become a habit. Do not try to eat with your boarders. You will be saved much nervous wear and tear if you do not.

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Carefully Keep a Set of Books

BE YOUR own cashier, and keep books. It seems almost incredible that any one would try to run a business without keeping books, but it is not rare. I have seen one who would think. Only the other day I heard a woman trying to think back four or five weeks and was surprised at her plan and method of association.

"Why don't you refer to your books?" I inquired. "But I have the woman exclaimed. "When would I have time to keep books, pray?" Yet she probably loses both time and money as her time goes. You will find it more satisfactory to your patrons to keep their accounts separately and to give them receipts when they pay. Never give a grocery bill or a bill of any size without first going over a itemized account. This precaution will save you a great deal. I do not mean to imply that the butcher or grocer is dishonest, but it is surprising how frequently mistakes do occur.

Of course, it is impossible to give any figures as to the success of a business. How much can I make by keeping boarders?" Conditions and opportunities vary greatly according to circumstances. Keep a copy of this article, the writer's first belief, based upon many years' experience, that an excellent living with all the comforts and conveniences of a modern life, and a married woman, a proper home and a good education for her children, are to be had in exchange for the same sort of single-minded and enthusiastic application that is demanded by permanent success in any business.

Your health depends largely upon the food you eat. Start the day aright with a cereal that tastes good to you, and is good for you.

Apitezo is a delicious cereal that contains every food element in the proper proportions to give you health.



Your blood requires a certain amount of vegetable iron to give it strength and energy.

Apitezo is the only cereal that contains this necessary vegetable iron.

The vegetable iron in Apitezo does for the system exactly what an iron tonic would do, without any disagreeable taste or effect.

You can eat the Apitezo you want, knowing that it will agree with you perfectly.

Little children and big children, men and women, all enjoy Apitezo, served with either milk or a little cream.

One package of Apitezo contains more actual nourishment than a pound of the best beefsteak or a dozen eggs.

Apitezo is therefore a healthful, wholesome and economical food. Order a package of your grocer today and try Apitezo.

Apitezo, Blumley, 12c the package, 15c. Apitezo, Grains, 10c the package.

If your grocer does not sell Apitezo, write us.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats, Chicago, U. S. A.



Some Pretty Country Houses

Showing How Much Can be Accomplished Through Good Taste, at a Reasonable Cost



A Long Island cottage which is really summy in its feeling and restful in its effect. The rustic porch and the enclaved gray of the shutters are thoroughly in harmony with the surroundings. It has eight rooms and bath. Designed by Katharine C. Cook, New York.



Here is a picturesque shingled house with a long, sloping, gambrel roof, which appeals to one's sense of beauty and offers a harmonious relation of house and wooded landscape. It has ten rooms and three baths. Designed by the owners, Marie F. H. Muzzall, Dedham, Massachusetts.



An effective, symmetrical treatment in a stucco house of eleven rooms and three baths at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. It is planned for a long, narrow lot, and so arranged that all the bedrooms have a southerly exposure. Designed by J. Lovell Little, Jr., Boston.



An atmosphere of dignity and quiet simplicity pervades this English, half-timber house in the vicinity of Radnor, Pennsylvania. The gabled effect is at once picturesque and agreeable. The interior is cleverly planned with thirteen rooms and bath. Designed by E. P. Russell, Philadelphia.



A most excellent result in a shingled house of eight rooms and bath at Far Rockaway, Long Island. The design is direct and unassuming. The porch of brick laid in white mortar lends variety and finish. Designed by Lehman and O'Keefe, Far Rockaway.



This skillfully-designed house of twelve rooms and three baths is found at Roland Park, Maryland. Its general scheme it is a development of the Colonial style, with particularly fine but understated ornamentation. The roof and walls are shingled. Designed by Wyatt and Nibbling, Baltimore.



This attractive house in Dedham, Massachusetts, is representative of the Colonial period with a modern rendering. Its simple details are to be commended. The exterior construction is of clapboards and the interior has twelve rooms and two baths. Designed by Winslow and Bigelow, Boston.



Stately forest trees furnish an effective setting for this beautiful house designed after old English cottage traditions. It is built at Roland Park, Maryland, of brick and stucco with exposed timbers, and has seventeen rooms and three baths. Designed by Wyatt and Nibbling, Baltimore.

The Housewife and Her Helper

Edited by Frances A. Kellor

General Director of the Inter-Municipal Research Committee

THE JOURNAL wishes to establish a permanent cooperative relation with its readers who have a special interest in household problems. In the first four months that this department was conducted I received and answered some seven hundred letters, most of them from housewives looking for help, or from helpers looking for places. There have been many women who have no domestic problem, and no need to inquire about employment agencies, who are nevertheless interested in the subject as a whole, and wish to keep in touch with the latest thought and experience and progress. The space in THE JOURNAL is too limited to accommodate all the information that is sent. Use to get to it, is already to the correspondence that it is, in any carrying on, I wish to form a "Home Circle."

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Any housewife or helper who sends her name and address to me will become a member of the Home Circle, and I will send her from time to time the titles of new books and magazine articles which will be helpful in housework, and any publications of the Inter-Municipal Committee which may interest my readers. Whenever it seems to me that some of themselves will be sent. Perhaps we can form a chain to circulate some of the books on household subjects that have been sent from libraries, if the housewife lives in an out-of-the-way place. If any member of the Home Circle wishes to send a request for information on a special subject I shall try to send her hints or suggestions or clippings of information along that line, as they come to me. In other words, we shall have a special Circle whose needs will be constantly kept in mind. The object is to give housewives more information, and to establish closer cooperation and greater mutual helpfulness than can be given through the columns of THE JOURNAL. I shall also ask to refer questions and perplexities to these housewives, asking them to send questions which are asked me.

Readers of THE JOURNAL who do not care to be in the Home Circle will have no special privileges as heretofore. I shall continue to answer all correspondence, and this department will be in no way limited in its usefulness. But the members of the Home Circle I shall keep constantly in mind, and send them any helpful that comes my way. The object is that applicants for membership must be readers of THE JOURNAL.

This Story of a Talented Helper was sent to me by her interested employer. "Christine was a stranger to me; she answered an advertisement in one of our papers; she knew nothing whatever of housework, but she was sincere in telling me she knew nothing, but would gladly learn, I engaged her. At first I took a great deal of pains to teach her every detail, as she never had seen a large city; but after two months I noticed she was doing very nicely in her work, so I encouraged her; she smiled, and it cheered her up, for at times she would feel embarrassed, but I would tell her, 'Next time, Christine, you'll try to do better, won't you?' One day she said 'I must learn in this world.' One week, while she was in the laundry in the basement, she used up soap, she brought me a little bit of common soap, which she had carved. I told her it was a souvenir from the street, but she said: 'Oh, no! I made it myself; anybody can do that.' Christine stayed with me a little more than a year, when she wrote me a telegram to come home on account of a death in the family. As she left she said she would leave another girl in my stead. "When I received the wax bust (which is about three inches high) I took it to the Museum of Fine Arts and the instructor there said it was a fine piece of work. I encouraged her, sending her a catalogue, asking her if she would like to try at the Museum. She answered she would try one term and if she had no success would take a 'place' again.

"Christine started at the Museum the latter part of March, and in the first few weeks of the term, finished four busts: Venus, Venus Augustus, Diana (life size) and a laughing child. During Christine's vacation I was working here again while my former girl went to Europe to her old home. Then she started the second term at the Museum. She is very grateful, and we help her wherever we can."

"One of the Difficulties of adjustment between housewives and helpers," says a contributor, "is the question of guests. Household workers do not so sufficiently realize that they contribute much to a cheerful face, a willing manner, an unobtrusive way of rendering small services can mean much toward this. The employee in business who succeeds and is promoted does her work not only well, but in an attractive way. The same principle of success obtains in every employment."

"Natural Characteristics are the same with my helper as with the young woman in any other vocation," writes a housewife who keeps her helpers. "It is impossible to make rules in regard to the matter. I have always had to be guided by circumstances."

"One bright girl who was in my employ frequently went out in the evening with a man who was not a desirable acquaintance. I always let her be in when she returned and stood by until her clock left. We went upstairs together, chatting as we went, and bade each other good-night. Later she married a young man of a fine family."

Another girl, notwithstanding my protests, persisted in staying out late at night. I took advantage of a bit of homesickness to advise her to go home, knowing that she had good parents and thinking that to them belonged the responsibility of looking after her.

Most of my helpers have been very considerate of my views, in such matters, coming home at reasonable hours and not having young men remain late. A housewife has many opportunities, while assisting her helper about the kitchen, to instruct her in regard to the unrenewability of life, life and the nature and consequences of wrong-doing."

"Some Employers are Asking in THE JOURNAL why girls do not prefer to go into housework rather than into factories," writes a contributor. "There have been a gentle, sweet worker, and I left it to go into a factory because I was looked upon as nobody. When I had a Sunday in the factory I am usually for till it was time for the next meal. I had no place to ask my friends; if they came to see me on Sunday we had to go out and sit in the park. I am a Protestant, and I couldn't go to church because I had to get Sunday dinner. No one in the family seemed to think I was a human being. They never spoke to me except about my work."

One Baltimore Woman Writes that I used to get the point of view from behind the scenes. "Housewives must treat their girls," she says, "but as to giving them theatre tickets and not having them clean the front steps, is all I fear. That is their job, and they are not subjected to one-half as many insults as the poor typewriter. The girl next door to you is not for anything but deprived of the pleasure of cleaning the steps; while she works the iceman stops for a chat, the milkman has a pleasant 'how-d'y-do,' the electric light man and the street-cleaner all give her a pleasant smile."

"I Suppose I am Old-Fashioned," says a lady, "but I believe that the best way for work should be done in the head before the hands attempt it. Of course, we have to remember that a housewife is not a machine to an end that brings happiness, well-being and comfort. If adherence to your work-plan is a hindrance to her pleasure and health temporarily. I should say, being an old-fashioned person, that the duties, yes, and real things, the housewife should see that every part of the house is clean, to spend wisely as well as to save, to give personally the little finishing touches, tasteful arrangements and provisions for comfort and pleasure. I always order the meals, too, often with regard also to what my maid can eat, and I have her do the work for which I engaged her, and have her wait on me as little as possible. I have been very much helped me to keep the same two workers for ten years."

A Question for the Employer

I HAVE been asked by a number of housewives for some facts about wages. I should like to give the housewives who take the trouble to send me some schedules of the cost of domestic work. I have received some of these, and of my investigation of wages, but more would be of great interest on this vexed problem. The average made up from a few schedules includes these items, which should be carefully estimated before being sent in:

Bread for helper to eat 10 cents a meal for 30 days.	\$ 9.00
Room, light, water, etc., for 10 days.	2.50
Overnight and material for laundry.	.50
Laundry for 10 days.	4.00
Average wage.	16.00

Amount received in wages per month, \$30.00
Average number of hours worked—12 daily, which makes the payment about 8 cents an hour. The working-girl receives, at the rate of \$4.00 a week, for ten hours daily, about 7 cents an hour. This represents the earning capacity, but not the capacity to save.

I shall be glad if any housewives, especially in cities of from two thousand to twenty thousand inhabitants, will write me if these amounts are fair representations, and if the average number of hours is correct. Housewives in sending their schedules can help us in the vexed question as to whether helpers receive too much compensation, and how often it compares with that of other trades.

Some Questions

I am Asked

Duties of a Second Girl

What are the duties of a second girl? What are the average wages paid? Where can one secure books explaining thoroughly the duties of a helper and the correct methods of waiting on the table? Please answer these questions in the next issue.

—Mrs. G. O'NEIL.

A second girl acts as waitress, takes charge of the bedrooms, sweeping and dusting them, making the beds, etc. On the cook's day out she may be expected to do a little cooking.

It is impossible to make a statement about wages, for the reason that they vary in different places. The feeling among good housewives is that wages should not be paid on an established standard, but should vary according to the competency of the girl who is applying for a position, just as stenographers have no uniform rate, but are paid according to their experience and proficiency.

For an explanation of a waitress's duties I should recommend "The Expert Waitress," by Anne F. Spriggestead. A companion book, "The Expert Maid Servant," by Christine Terhune Herrick, also has some of the duties on the subject. As the pages of THE JOURNAL are made up three months in advance I am sorry that I could not answer your letter in the next issue as you requested.

The Use of the Bathroom

Don't you think a girl should have the use of the bathroom? The lady I live with regards me as one of the family, and never thinks of letting me use the bathroom.

—M. A. L.

Have you talked the matter over in a friendly way with her? Can you not suggest to her that you would like to have the privilege of the bathroom; that you will scrub the bathroom well after using it (which every member of the family in a private house with only one helper ought to do for the sake of the person who will use it)? That you feel it is her job to do better work; that it would be pleasanter for her if you have the privilege? Perhaps if you talk it over with her in that way, asking her to ask it as a favor and not as a right, she may be glad to consider it.

Helpers in Suburban Towns

How can a helper in a suburban place secure a helper without coming into the city for her? SECRETARY OF WOMAN'S CLUB.

From the line of employment agencies in New York, your nearest city, I am sending you the names of trustworthy ones who will send you the names of the persons who are in need of a helper, and I am sending also the name and address of a responsible woman who will secure a helper for you on commission. She personally interviews and engages helpers, takes them to the train, and lays the tickets to the employer's house; if the employer prefers, goes with the helpers to the suburban home.

The Trained Nurse

Should a trained nurse eat with the family?

A. C. C.

In most cases convenience would require the nurse to take her meals directly before or after the family meal, so that one of the family might relieve her in the sick-room. If she takes her meals at the same time as the family, it will be well to have the family tray upstairs, if the presence of a stranger seems an intrusion on the family privacy. Many families regard the hour when the family board as an exclusively personal one, and prefer to dismiss the waitress or butler from the kitchen to the freedom of intimate talk.

It is a social question of eating with the family or with the helper. The trained nurse would naturally eat with the family, for the reason that her education and daily life usually give her more interests in common with them.

Club-Work and Household Service

How can a woman's club help toward bettering the servant problem? CLUBWOMAN.

A study club can devote its program to a study of household work as a part of the labor problem, instead of giving all its time to literary or historical work. If it wishes to better local conditions it can support an investigation of the local employment agencies, with a view to more effective legislation if necessary. After legislation has been secured it can organize to enforce the law, which is quite as important a step as passing the law. The National Federation of Women's Clubs has made strong use of this kind of investigation of the industrial conditions of women and children. Such an investigation is correct. Housewives in sending their schedules can help us in the vexed question as to whether helpers receive too much compensation, and how often it compares with that of other trades. The detailed suggestions for investigation, if your club is interested in taking up the matter.



For a Sudden Whim

In the sick-room;

When the food must be pure;

When the need of it is great;

When you have to be quick about it—

Campbell's SOUPS

meet every demand, since all you have to do is "just add water and serve."

And by the way—

Have you had one of our booklets, beautifully illustrated in colors?

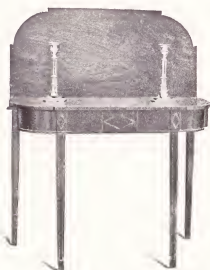
Give us your name and address and we'll send it by return mail.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
32-32 Front St., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.



Good Taste and Bad Taste in Tables

GOOD taste in tables, as in all furniture, consists largely in sound construction. Stability and usefulness come first. Plain surfaces mean good workmanship. Carving and ornament are put into modern work to cover imperfect wood or faulty construction. The carving on old furniture was done by hand. It was a thing of real beauty and expressed the individuality of skillful designers. Today this is almost entirely done by machinery, and is often so bad in design that it actually offends the eye. Carved furniture catches dust, and of course requires care and labor to keep it in presentable condition.



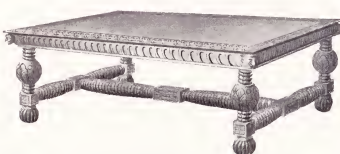
This table is more than a hundred years old. It is strong and useful today because it is designed on perfectly simple lines and is put together so that it will last.



This three-legged affair is weak in construction and will easily upset. When used to hold lamps such tables are positively dangerous. It is an expensive purchase at any price.



Here is a fine big oak table designed for a library. The massive square legs are relieved from heaviness by fluting. The drawers are useful. The whole effect is solid and dignified.



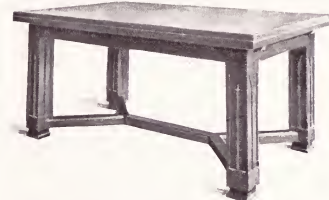
A table planned well enough, but the cannon-balls on the legs and the excess of needless mouldings are offensive. The heavy crosspieces do not seem to brace the table, but rather to be pulling it down by their weight.



This is the Independence table that stands in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It is copied by modern designers, and it would be hard to design a better table for a library. Good proportion, fine wood and sound construction make it beautiful.



A monstrous specimen of a table is seen here, with machine-made, winged lions. It costs as much as the Independence table, and is overlaid with carving that projects out to catch and tear delicate fabrics.



This English dining-table in black oak is reproduced by courtesy of "The Craftsman." It is plain but relieved from monotony by a panel effect in the legs. The crosspieces are lightened by cutting away the corners.



The hand-saw has been applied to the wood composing the legs of the table shown above. The result is such as to suggest supports made of dough or some equally "strong" material.



This is an old-style table beautiful in its simplicity. The legs are in the form of quadruple columns. The bottom brace is a double line whose graceful curves relieve the severely straight lines that prevail elsewhere.



We are here again confronted with more carving that is badly placed and utterly out of harmony with our American homes. The effect produced by these carved legs is one of weak construction.

The Joys of Living

NABISCO—

sweet finale to the symphony of dining. Dessert confections most delicious and suggestive. Nabisco melt in the mouth like the fairy food of fancy, and in melting yield a bewitching flavor. With

NABISCO

SUGAR WAFERS

conversation rallies, wit flashes and romance sheds enchantment over all. Then serene, and in harmony with themselves and all mankind, your guests begin to appreciate the true joys of living. Intendant twenty-five cent tins.

FESTINO

An almond shaped confection whose exquisitely subtle appeal to the palate is entirely new in the Realm of Sweets.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

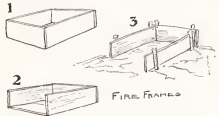
Dan Beard's Treasures for Boys

How to Camp Out in Your Back Yard

By Dan Beard, Author of "Jack of All Trades," etc.

AS WE cannot all live in the country I am going to tell you how to camp out in your own back yard.

The first thing necessary for a real camp is the camp fire. But your fire is not to be a merely-blazing bonfire, endangering the lives



Figures 1, 2, 3.—To Build the Fire Hole Into a Box with One End Knocked Out, or Prop Up Three Boards

of the children, but a safe little fire used for cooking our camp food. To make it doubly safe for the back yard and to prevent all danger of its spreading in the dry grass I have invented for your use a trenchless camp stove.

Take any old box (Figure 1) and knock out one end of it (Figure 2). Then fill it with earth, leaving a pit



Figure 4.—Showing How the Fire Hole Looks from Above
Figure 5.—The Fire Hole When in Use

or fire hole, like the V-shaped hole shown in Figure 4, and your camp stove is ready for use. Or take three pieces of board (Figure 3), set them up on edge and hold them in place



Figures 6, 7, 8, 9.—The Pot-Hole in Process of Making

with some stakes driven into the ground; fill in with dirt or mud and mould it as shown by the plan (Figure 4) and the elevation (Figure 5), then build your fire in the pit.

You will notice that the pit or fire hole is bigger at one end than at the other. This is in order that the small vessels, such as the coffee-pot or tea-kettle, may rest over the fire at the narrow end, and the larger ones like the frying-pan may be set at the broad end.

Both the big and the little cooking pots and pans may rest

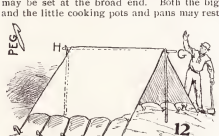


Figure 12.—The Canvas Supported and Pegged Down

over the fire, bridging it, so to speak, with no danger of falling into the fire hole.

The gypsy crane is made by driving two forked sticks on each side of the fireplace and



Figure 12b.—Another Way to Secure the Canvas

resting a stick horizontally in the forks of the uprights from which may hang the pot-holes.

To make a pot-hole take an old stick with branches on it (Figure 6). Trim off all but one branch (Figure 7). Drive a nail in the other end, as in Figure 8, then hang it on the gypsy crane in the manner shown by Figure 9. Or take two sticks (Figure 7), cut them off diagonally, as in the upper diagram (Figure 10), and then nail them together after the manner shown by the lower diagram (Figure 10), and you will have a real rustic pot-hole. Of course, rustic sticks are not always obtainable in a large city, but in that case any stick will do with two nails, one at each end, in place of the branches.

NOW that you have a camp fire all that you need in the way of utensils is a few tin plates, some kitchen knives, forks and spoons, one or two hard-cans for pots, and a cooking-pan. And you are ready to bake beans, fry flapjacks, roast potatoes and live in real camp-life.

If you have kitchen knives and forks which I have suggested are too civilized for you—that is, if they are not suggestive enough of Robinson Crusoe, the Swiss Family Kiosk, or you can use your ingenuity in carving some wooden forks from soft pine, cedar or other material. Hanging on the wall is also a beautifully-made wooden knife, and a fork to match it, manufactured by some boys here in the mountains of Kentucky. This is also a large hickory fork for mashing potatoes, made by an ancestor of some of the Long Island people, and I have several of wooden spoons and ladles which were made by Americans a hundred years ago or more, whittled out of wood with their knives. Now, what the boys in the mountains of Kentucky can do without the aid of modern tools, and what our great-grandfathers did with their jack-knives, should be a simple task for the up-to-date, twentieth-century lad. Take a kitchen fork for a pattern and your pocket-knife and see what you can do.

TO BUILD your fire do not use any paper: there is no paper in the forests, and your camp in the back yard is, we are playing, in the wilderness, and then you may eat the some shavings from a dry stick and bunch them together in the fire hole; then split some small sticks, make them about six inches long and as thick as your finger, cut their edges as if you were going to make some more shavings, but leave the shavings adhering to the sticks. Place these sticks together in the fire hole over the shavings and place them so that they will form a wigwam—so that their bottom ends will spread in a rough circle and their top ends meet. Now light a match and ignite the shavings, and when the fire is blazing carefully add small, dry pieces of wood until all is burning merrily. A good cooking fire should have more hot coals than flame, so you must feed the fire constantly until the fire hole is filled with glowing embers, and then you may put on the frying-pan or kettle, or both. With this fire you can cook almost anything that can be cooked in the kitchen range. It is splendid for popcorn, better than any stove or range for baking beans, and when green corn makes its appearance the hot coals will roast the corn to perfection for you.

By having a hot fire, then scooping out the hot coals, saving them hot, and lining the fire hole with green corn husks, you can make an oven for parboiling corn as the Indians did; these coals will cook almost anything if you place it on the green corn husks and then cover it with more green husks, and on the top of these put the hot coals which you scooped from the fireplace before lining it; break and spread them, cover the top with fine ashes, and leave them to do the cooking.

It takes time to cook in this way, but the beauty of it is that you need no cuts, and after the coals are heaped in place, you may go to bed, if you want to, and in the morning find a hot breakfast awaiting you.

A TENT will be a great addition to the comfort of your camp, but, being one, you can make a shelter of poles nailed together in the form of a tent and shingled with barrel-staves. Barrel-staves have very much the appearance of the rived shingles which the woodmen rive or split from logs. They call them "shakes," "chipboards," or "split," according to the locality. But if you have a piece of awning, canvas, old sail or similar material, you may improve a tent. Suppose the piece is of the form of Figure 11; it can be thrown over the clothes-line, or a clothes-line prop may be used, supported at each end by forked sticks, and the canvas pegged down at sides, as is shown in Figure 12. In case there are no eyelets to which to attach tent-ropes and you do not wish to injure the material, the sides may be secured by allowing them to rest upon a plank and fastening them there with a strip of wood nailed over the canvas, as shown in Figure 12b. You will notice that the nails in this case are driven in at the ends of the strip only, and they cannot injure the piece of awning.

Figure 13 shows another manner of building a shelter tent of this same piece of cloth. Now, if you will cut a piece of writing-paper in the form of Figure 11, fold it in the middle horizontally along the line B-E, and crease it, then smooth it out again and fold in



Figure 13.—A Shelter Tent from the Same Canvas

the same manner and crease it at G-H, the creases will, of course, correspond with the dotted line B-E and G-H. Next, fold the corner A over so that the folded edge makes a straight line from B to H (Figure 14). Do the same with the corner D so that the folded edge makes a straight line from E to H; then fold up the sides so that the folded edges are lower corners C and F, as in Figure 15, and you will find that you have a little paper tent which, if you have a carpeted floor; that is, you will find that, this is you have taken up the diamond-shaped Figure 16 and loosened the folds as they are in Figure 17, after which bring A and D together, and F and C will meet and form the front of the tent, the slit between C-G and F-G forming the doorway.

What will be done with paper can be done with canvas, but, of course, the latter will not hold its form; as paper does unless it has a frame to support it, so, after you have folded your piece of canvas (Figure 11) in the form of Figure 16, measure the length, B-E or E-G, and cut two sticks about a foot longer than these lines (see B-E and E-G, Figure 19), join the sticks with a wire nail so as to form a crutch at G (Figure 19) and drive the ends E and B into the earth until the part left above will correspond with the length of B-E and E-G (Figure 18). The distance between these sticks will be the height of the tent, and the distance B-E will be the width of the tent.

Figure 17.—The Triangular Tent

Figure 18.—The Triangular Tent
Seen from Above

Now rest your clothes-line prop in the notch at G and you will have the frame complete. The advantage of this tent is that no nails or holes are necessary to make the frame, and the canvas, and when the camping season is over the cover may be re-used in its original form.

Now rest your clothes-line prop in the notch at G and you will have the frame complete. The advantage of this tent is that no nails or holes are necessary to make the frame, and the canvas, and when the camping season is over the cover may be re-used in its original form.



Figure 19.—The Support Made of Three Poles

Treasures of the Lumber-room

"An unlikely place to find treasures?"
Rummage and see.

Along with trunks, headless dolls and oddments, go pieces of furniture—too shabby to use, too good to throw away. There they lie for years, out of sight, out of mind. Dust them off and look them over.

Maybe you find a chair, so old-fashioned that it would be at ease only in a junk shop.

"One leg is rickety." Glue will fix that.

"It is scratched." Try enamel, stain, varnish, polish—whatever is needed.

"But the upholstery is torn. If one could but afford leather it would be a triumph!"

You can afford something better—

Pantastote LEATHER

which looks so like leather that the ghost of a calf couldn't tell it from his own skin, and wears as well. It is wonderful, and as beautiful as it is serviceable.

But, "you object," it comes in the piece, does it not?

Then, and when you know its value, that's how you'll want it.

We have all sizes, as practicable samples, four sizes of Chair Seats (Morocco embossed), which gives you the amount of material you need, making the cost very small for chairs that need reupholstering. We will send, on receipt of price, and name of upholsterer, the following Chair Seats—Squares, 18x18 inches, 25 cents; 25x25 inches, 30 cents; 27x27 inches, 70 cents, and 30x36 inches, \$1.00.

That makes it possible for anyone to test it for next to nothing, and the old chair from the lumber-room may grace the parlor and be the choicest bit of furniture.

So, there may be lots of things in that lumber-room besides chairs which, by the aid of PANTASTOTE, will become real treasures, and the glory of their age far outshine their years.

Pantastote is durable, bright, handsome, easily cleaned, fireproof. Under friction it gets that fine luster of old natural leather so much admired.

When buying goods by the yard look for the word PANTASTOTE embossed on selvage edge every 34 yard, for protection against fraudulent products—imitations which fail to imitate and are objectionable. Accept no furniture as covered with PANTASTOTE from your dealer or upholsterer unless it bears our trade-mark label as shown below. Do not accept his "Just as good" theory; insist upon PANTASTOTE.

If you want an artistic trend for our new Catalogue, which contains the story—

"The Old Man in the Coach"

profusely illustrated in 10 colors by leading artists. It gives particulars, prices, and includes sample of the material, exact tints from which to select. It also includes cuts showing the handiwork, and most extensive line of leather covered furniture, giving prices and details of each piece. Just write us and it will be sent postpaid. The number is limited. Write today. You will be delighted.

The Pantastote Company
Dept. L
11 Broadway
New York

Send For Free Catalogue

Personal-Connected-Marketing Class

By Maria Parloa

LET us go to the market—you and I. Let us buy "you" I mean every reader of *THE JOURNAL*, who does not already know how to buy household supplies.

We will consider ourselves a class. In this class you may ask questions freely. If the teacher does not take up some subject that you are interested in ask her to do so. If you do not understand some things that she tells you ask her to make those points clear. We shall go not only to the markets but to the grocery as well, for I want you to learn just how to buy everything that is needed for the table.

DRAWN BY HELEN WOOD

In a subject like marketing, which covers so many things, only a small fraction of them can be studied in one lesson, but eventually we shall cover them all in our monthly strolls and chats in the markets and stores.

If you will follow me closely you will in the course of the year learn how to judge of the quality of food materials, and how to select the foods that shall be the best for your family and purse.

The Way to Tell Good Lettuce

HOW attractive and refreshing the fresh vegetables look, with all shades of green in the leaves of the radishes, beets and tomatoes, the orange of the young carrots, and the silvery white of the onions and leeks! Vegetables and fruit tend to make the most attractive of any of the markets. Let us examine each kind of vegetable.

For example, lettuce, comes in several kinds of lettuce. These large, loose heads with long leaves are what is known as Cos lettuce. This is the French Romaine, and is commonly headed, as these are, but the outer leaves are very crisp and tender, so there is but very little of this kind of lettuce. If not bleached it is unsatisfactory. Always have the dealer open the head that you may be sure that it is fresh. Here is good lettuce. You will notice that the outer leaves are large, loose and green, and that the centre of the head feels firm and hard. If you cut in a few leaves away from the centre you will find a solid head of very pale green, crisp leaves. As you open this crisp, bleached lettuce, you will find it is important that each head contain as many of them as possible. Here is another head of lettuce, which is tender, but not so good as the one we have just examined, but you see that this head is loose and soft. There are but few leaves in the middle leaves. The first head costs ten cents this seven, but the hard head is cheaper at ten cents than this one at seven. Here is a head of the hearts of lettuce, all white, crisp leaves; they are selling two for five cents. If you are fresh and good, good would be the cheapest way to purchase this salad. These hearts have been taken from old, decaying lettuce. If you will cut in a few leaves you will find spots of red on the mid-ribs. If you should see a speck you would find that it has a taste of decayed leaves.

To Buy Asparagus and Spinach

LET us look at the asparagus. Notice the difference in the bunches. Here is the white asparagus; you will notice that the spears are shorter and thicker than the green. This kind of asparagus is produced by covering the crowns of the plants with an extra depth of earth. The spears cut in are as they begin to peep through the earth. Owing to the quick and protected growth the bleached asparagus is more tender than the green, and therefore there is less waste. But on the other hand, it lacks the fine flavor of the green. Observe the difference in the leaves of the green asparagus. Here is a bunch where every spear is large. This is called an "early" and brings the highest price. Next is the bunch known as "primes"; the spears are medium size. The primes sell lower than the extras. One of these bunches will serve more people than will a bunch of the extras, and are, even aside from the price, more economical.

Here are some bunches made up of much smaller spears than the primes; these are called "culls." If you notice how very small the spears are and that a great many of them have begun to branch out, you will see that they are not many culls now, but later in the season a great many are sold in the cheap markets, on the stalls and by street vendors. No matter what the price, they are expensive and a disappointment as a vegetable, but they can be used for asparagus soup.

Now let us look at the tender asparagus can be pierced with the finger-nail at least five inches below the top. In the time of the year when it is to be found in the market in all stages of growth. The young, tender plants are the best and also most expensive. Old spinach that is going to seed will be found wasteful and unsatisfactory. Here is a sample of old spinach; notice how dark, thick and tough

the leaves are. Tear a leaf and observe how full it is of fine threads. See, too, there are there are blossoms. Very dirty spinach costs a good deal, in the time and patience that are required to clean it.

One of the Cheapest Early Vegetables

WE FIND green butter or wax beans in the market a good part of the year. When in perfection they are crisp, tender and free from strings. If on breaking the pod you find strings, seed and fine fibres you may be sure that the beans will not be tender; they have grown too long.

In the past twenty years market gardeners have made great improvement in the quality of green and wax beans. If gathered at the proper time they will cook in half an hour. The best kind are stringless when young. The beans we are examining now are white; they have come from the South and are probably a week old, but they are tender and stringless. I find that soaking in cold water for six hours or more restores the crispness and freshness, and when cooked they are very satisfactory. At ten or fifteen cents a quart they are one of the cheapest of the early vegetables.

The small, flat, white turnip is often a lottery, even when you grow it in your own garden. After it has reached a certain growth it is liable to become spiny.

Carrots, when grown too slowly or too long, become hard and woody. The same is true of parsnips, beets, salsify and kohlrabi. The only way to test any of these vegetables is to cut them.

Fish Requires Great Care in Buying

WITH the exception of milk, perhaps there is no other food that requires greater care in selection than does fish. It is not so perishable as milk, but it is certainly growth it is liable to become spiny.

The fish will be firm, the eyes full, the fins firm and stiff, the gills red. When the flesh is soft and flabby, the eyes dull and the gills brown, the fish is not good. There are seasons when even perfectly fresh fish are not good. All kinds of fish are poor directly after having spawned. Delicate fish, like shad and whitefish, do not keep well and should not be eaten at a great distance from where they are caught.

Here are some fresh shad from the Hudson River. Notice the small head, bright red gills and bright, light scales. All of which are proof that the fish is fresh.

"Miss Parloa," somebody may say, "the dealer tells me that this shad is a shad is seventy-five cents and of a jack-shad fifty cents. What makes the difference?"

The rule-shad is generally larger and more tender and juicy than the jack-shad. Besides, the roe is considered a great delicacy.

Halibut, Trout and Salmon

HERE is a large white fish from which a portion has been cut. I should judge from the part which is left that the whole fish must have weighed about seventy-five pounds. Notice what a clear, pearly-white the flesh is, and the close, firm texture. These traits indicate that the fish is fresh and of good quality. The black spot on the side of the fish is white. If we could turn it over we would find that the skin on the other side is black. This black spot should be removed before cooking the fish. The best way to do this is to put the skin-side into boiling water for about two minutes.

The dealer will cut the fish into pieces suitable for broiling, broiling, baking, etc. When it is to be baked or broiled get a thick piece. For broiling have the slices cut across the body of the fish, and nearly two inches thick. Halibut is tender and flabby. Trout is tender. When it is scarce it often sells for thirty cents a pound. There is so little waste to this fish that it is as cheap as several cents a pound as there would be other kinds of fish, having many fins and bones, at fifteen cents a pound.

It is to be kept in mind that this is a stand. You will notice that the fish has a yellowish tint instead of a pearly-white, and that it looks soft and flabby. This fish when cooked will be dry and poorly flavored. Here is a small halibut, which weighs, perhaps, ten pounds. This is called a chicken halibut. The fish is delicate and tender. Chicken halibut weighing is little as three or four pounds is sometimes found in the market. These small fish are very nice for baking.

Brook trout and salmon are now in season and are the most beautiful fish in the market. Observe the coloring of the brook trout. The head and back are a mixture of brown, green and yellow, and the sides a grayish blue

dotted with crimson and yellow spots. This fish is always small, and always expensive in the city markets.

"What is the best method of cooking trout?" you ask.

I think that the "Sportsman's style" is the best. Open the fish near the head and remove their internal organs. Wash the fish in cold water. Season with salt and roll in flour. Fry some thin slices of salt pork. Take out the pork and fry the fish in the fat. The fat must be very hot when the fish go in, and they must be watched carefully and turned frequently. When crisp and brown serve them at once, garnishing the dish with the slices of salt pork. Cooked in this manner they leave nothing to be desired.

Here is a fine lot of salmon. The small ones are generally sold for boiling or baking. The large ones are cut into portions suitable for broiling, broiling, etc. The middle is considered the best part of the fish. There is less waste to this part than in the head and tail pieces. Pieces for broiling are always cut from the middle. The head and shoulders and the tail are also suitable for broiling. The price of these is a little lower than for the middle cuts. The flesh of good salmon will be red, and the scales large flaked. This salmon has all these qualities. Salmon is so rich that you will require only half as much as you do of any kind of fish.

"Miss Parloa, isn't fish more economical than butcher's meat?"

Yes, in places where fish is abundant and cheap it would be more economical than meat, but when fish ranges from twelve to twenty-five cents it is less economical than meat. You must remember that fish always requires some sort of sauce or fat, which, of course, adds to the cost.

Some Points on Mutton and Lamb

NOTICE this hindquarter of mutton. The back and leg are well covered with hard, white fat. The kidney fat is white, firm and in generous quantity. The only lean, cut meat you see is at the end of the loin. You may observe the amount of fat. This is a good piece of mutton. Here is a quarter that is less fat. It will be a more economical purchase than the first quarter because the proportion of lean meat will be greater, and of fat less. It is good meat, but will be less tender and juicy than the first quarter. Here is a quarter which has very little fat on the back and leg. You can see the lean through the skin, and it looks dry and hard. The lean at the end of the loin is pale, coarse grained and loose. The fat has a yellowing tinge, which is a poor quality.

"Miss Parloa, what gives the woolly taste to mutton?"

Do you notice the thin membrane that covers the fat? This is full of oil ducts that fed the wool. If this is left on it will impart the woolly taste to the meat. It can be pulled off, or it may be pared off with a sharp knife.

Spring lamb is one of the luxuries of this season. It is so small that it is cut into four parts. It is so tender that even the neck is suitable for roasting or broiling. You will notice that the flesh of this lamb is a delicate pink and the fat a clear white. In about two months the market will be supplied with lambs four or five times as large. The flesh will be a deeper pink. The neck and breast will be less tender. These larger animals will be cut like mutton, and the price will be about the same as for mutton.

What May be Found in the Markets

THE following lists of what is in the markets will be best to be seen when planning your daily meals and purchases.

BUTCHER'S MEAT. Beef, mutton, early spring lamb, veal, pork, ham, pork, fresh and salt tongues, liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, hearts, calves' head.

Poultry. Fowl, capon, roasting chickens (high and scarce), spring turkeys (small and expensive), turkey, pigeons, squabs, domestic fowls, guinea fowls.

FISH. Cod, haddock, halibut, salmon, spring herring, mackerel, striped bass, red snapper, bluefish, whitefish, shad, white fish, carp, shrimps, lobsters, oysters, clams, terrapin, crabs, pan-fish.

FRUIT VEGETABLES. Asparagus, spinach, Swiss chard, Southern cabbage, peas, string beans, lettuce, cress, tomatoes, leeks, Bermuda onions, green onions, chives, scallions, dandelion, salsify, parsnips, beets, carrots, turnips, new potatoes, squash, cauliflower, cress, radishes, cucumbers, muskmelons.

FRUITS. Apples (scarce), oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, pineapples, strawberries, cherries.

NOTE.—This is the first article of a series on marketing which Miss Parloa is writing for *The Journal*. The second will appear in the next issue.



A Breakfast in Itself

"Food monotony"—the bane of housekeeping—is easily avoided by the housewife who knows **SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT**. There comes a time in every household when the lamb-chops lose their savor and the eggs are slightly redolent of their long journey from the henry to cold storage—then it is that the housewife turns with glad satisfaction to **SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT**. When the jaded stomach rebels against meat and eggs try two toasted shredded wheat biscuits with hot milk or cream or fresh fruits for breakfast. Then toasted Triscuit for lunch and a delicious shredded wheat biscuit patty with creamed peas or chicken for dinner. Eat nothing else and watch the welcome return of good digestion, health and strength.

After you have tried all "the others" you will come back to **SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT**, the cleanest, purest, most nutritious cereal food made.

The Biscuit should *always* be slightly warmed before serving.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Whole Wheat cracker, better than bread for toast, delicious with butter, cheese or preserves.

The "Vital Question" Cook Book is sent free.

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"IT'S ALL IN THE SHREDS"

What to Eat to Grow Older

By Mrs. S. T. Rorer

I HAVE written enough—perhaps more than enough—of old folks about dietetic sins, but I can not refrain from uttering a protest against the usual manner of ordering stimulating foods for persons over fifty years of age. At each period of life, the food must harmonize with the conditions. Consider for a moment the great change that naturally comes during our descending decades, that from fifty years onward the vital powers are lowered; that there is a diminishing of the elasticity of the muscles and a feebleness of the blood.



MEALS AND DIGESTIVE POWERS

Our eliminating powers are equally slow. The heart gives us more easily. Why stimulate when there is little vitality to withstand the extra exertion? It would be foolish indeed to whip a worn-out horse, when a little gentleness might be more to do light work for a long while, and be easily worthy of his keep. Under unnecessary strain, the body wears out long before they should. It is more difficult to correct an erroneous idea than to implant a correct one at first, and it is incorrect to overfeed persons who have passed their middle life, notwithstanding the idea that food gives vitality. It is better to eat and gracefully one need not particularly change the order of diet, but cut off in amount that one-third, and alter the quality. The digestive powers are lessened, and naturally the appetite is smaller. We need but little food to feed the slow-moving fire, and an overabundance simply chokes them.

Don't Take Stimulants or Appetizers

I AM fully convinced by my own practices and careful observation that one may, with a correct diet, after one has passed fifty, accomplish almost as much work as when one was young, providing the food is easily digestible, in smaller quantities, and taken longer intervals, allowing the blood to be free for other vital processes. Don't take stimulants or appetizers; they are dangerous and treacherous and induce one to take a great amount of food, and thus weaken.

Self-indulgence is one of the great evils and drawbacks to good health, especially to women. When a person with a weak stomach will not give strength, it is a general rule that all persons with impaired vigor, from age, overwork, or nervousness, or sickness, should have just enough easily-digestible food to nourish the body, not enough to overburden or to excite the system, and equal powers. Do not overlook the importance of now and then changing the diet; this is the true digestion. The most interesting part of the work of a dietitian is the inability to correct or arrest the onward tendency to self-indulgence in eating and drinking.

Unhappily the want of wisdom in caring for the body causes one-half of the children born in this country to die before they reach their twenty-fifth year. A system that preserves only one-half of the lives that it creates is certainly in fault. We must not pay the penalty of all our erroneous feeding. Dishes should be most appetizing and slightly, but simple in composition. There is a great satisfaction and enjoyment to be derived from a well-appointed table.

Overeating Tends to Make Older People Fat

IN SEVERAL articles I have spoken of the storing of foods. For instance, starch is converted into sugar in the process of digestion; sugar is converted into fat, and the fats and oils are burned to produce heat, and in turn, energy. If we eat an excess of these foods, more than is necessary for the system, and they are stored in the form of fat, and it must be remembered that after we pass fifty it is more difficult to dispose of these foods, so our capacity for storage varies greatly with our occupation and age. In a young person overeating is frequent, and frequently is, as the saying is, "blissful" attack or a sick headache; the same process, however, is not so easily corrected after we have passed the middle life. The physical worker, even after he grows older, especially if his exercise be in the open air, can dispose of more food than the sedentary man, and he also enjoys the pleasure of satisfying his healthy appetite. An abundance of fresh air enables both men and women to resist the many sources of evil which are apt to affect indoor workers; they do not accumulate fat so readily, and the weight does not increase to such enormous proportions. Both men and women as they grow older store fat nearer the digestive tract; their abdomen increases in size as well as their waistline; the balance of unexpended nourishment is stored heavily against the middle.

Liquid foods taken with solid diet are obnoxious in old age. The habit of drinking bread in tea or coffee is to be condemned; it prevents mastication, causes flatulency, and hinders the whole digestion. Bread, when not so objectionable, especially if the bread has been thoroughly dried or toasted; digestion of the milk with the bread stops in its digestion. Foods, both liquids and solids, require mastication for mechanical and chemical reasons; they must be broken apart to give the secretions of the stomach an

opportunity to act quickly before unnatural fermentation sets in. These conditions are more apt to grow after one passes one's prime.

For chemical reasons the saliva must be mixed with many foods to aid in their primary digestion. Flatulency and sour stomach are frequently caused by the food remaining too long in the stomach; artificial or unnatural digestion caused by the micro-organisms in the stomach overpowers the natural digestion, and the food is lost. We have not received the proper nourishment, although we may have eaten more than enough. In a short time we are hungry and must eat again. This is one of the most serious drawbacks that comes to the old. The relation of overfeeding to liver and kidney derangements and to the production of obesity is well known. We can tell exactly the food upon which each person lives by the general appearance of the body, its elasticity and energy. Adjust the income and keep the relation well balanced between it and the outflow, and health and strength with old age will be the compensation.

In youth, or before we reach the middle life, when we are in the full vigor of activity, a little fat stored is not a source of evil; it is by no means in our favor, but at the same time it does not do us harm, because it does not come from such an accumulation in later years.

We Cannot Consume as Much Food

IN SUMMARY, it must be understood that after we pass fifty we cannot consume the same amount of food that we have been eating before. There must be less food taken, either, but let there be a light breakfast, an equally light luncheon, or, better, our dinner must be the main meal, and the food easily digested supper. While personally I do not eat breakfast, and lead a very active life, I am quite sure that many persons who do pass fifty, especially women who spend most of their time indoors and take but little exercise will benefit from a longer time between their light meals a day. My working hours are very long, and my heaviest mental work is done in the morning; hence the reason why I use my blood in doing my work rather than in digesting a breakfast or trying to do both at the same time. I have often seen the candle at both ends "without using it up in a short time. The life, who eat rich, heavy meals, and before they are sixty, or even fifty, become acquainted with the twinges of gout and rheumatism, caused by an unhealthy deposit in the body. These pains undermine the whole constitution and shorten the term of life, and when we speak of life we mean that active period in which we truly live. I know a dozen persons, perhaps more, now long past ninety, who have violated many laws of health and still live, but these people have done too very much to aid the progress of the world. "A person is as old as his arteries," and I have seen arteries seventy years old in men only forty, not from overwork, but simply from bad feeding and excessive living.

Children, Fish and Vegetables are Good

BEFORE is stimulating; in fact, all red meats are; after we pass fifty twice a week for breakfast, and once a week for dinner, a lamb, equally nutritious and a little more easily digested, are not so stimulating. The active life of the young man should take the place of heavy, made dishes, and easily-digested vegetables should be added. The active life of the younger is lessened at this age, and we must use sufficient water food to keep up a natural constitution. Severe acids, as well as sweets, must be used sparingly, and yeast and pork should be cut entirely from the diet, except now and then a piece of bread, or a little fat. Self-eaten eggs and breakfast bacon make an admirable lunch or breakfast for those who have passed fifty. While personally I do not eat meat in any form, I am sure that bacon is not injurious to most persons. Butter, cream and olive-oil, in any form, are not necessary; it is not necessary that all of these should be eaten at every meal. But, if one eats an apple, a very well-cooked cereal with cream and a piece of whole-wheat bread will make of a healthy meal. Butter and sugar, in fully-steamed prunes, and the subacid fruits, well cooked, such as bananas and figs, are also good. The diet should consist of cereals, cornbread, whole-wheat bread, and now and then Boston brown bread, should be substituted for the complicated light bread. When peas and beans are used they should be passed through a sieve or colander to remove the hulls, which are indigestible in the digestive tract, and in old age are likely to

produce a catarrhal irritation; when the young green peas are carefully boiled and pressed through a sieve are more digestible than when served in the usual manner. Baked potatoes, indeed potatoes in any form—except fried, are easily digested. Rice is food *par excellence*—eat it every day at least once; it is best served as a vegetable, but rather than not at all take it with cream or in the form of pudding. Cakes and pies should be eliminated, except now and then a piece of sponge cake or macaroon.

I presume that most dietitians would recommend tripe, sweetbreads and calf's liver. I have a feeling that the internal organs of the animal are more subject to disease than the flesh is. They are the digestive organs, and I doubt if they are really good food; perhaps tripe is the most desirable of the three, but all of them are usually made into complicated, highly-seasoned dishes difficult to digest. Of course, there is no remedy known to science to correct old age; I am only pleading that we may grow old gracefully, and that we may be able to live our full term, and be really alive. It is not an easy task to put before you the thousands of theories regarding our diet as we pass the middle life. Habits are formed and they are difficult to correct.

One man does it all, and is always wrong, and when I point out the evils of overeating he can see them all, but he has not the strength of mind to conquer his uncontrollable habits. Those who survive the dangerous period between fifty and sixty live, as a rule, to a good old age, and in vain their activity even past ninety, but the cases are few.

Let Coffee, Cocoa and Chocolate

JUST a word about tea, coffee and chocolate, all stimulants. If a person has been in the habit of using them freely so far I should say continue, but with a more moderate amount. One man does it all, and is always wrong, and when I point out the evils of overeating he can see them all, but he has not the strength of mind to conquer his uncontrollable habits. Those who survive the dangerous period between fifty and sixty live, as a rule, to a good old age, and in vain their activity even past ninety, but the cases are few.

There is a large class of people who have coffee as a stimulant in early youth, and to whom this article hardly applies, as it is difficult to correct disease at this period of life. If one has an inherited tendency it must be fought in early life, and warred off until middle life. Then, as a rule, the health is far better than it was in the first half-century. We cannot dissipate, even for a single meal. Special occasions, as Thanksgiving and Christmas, are rather hard on the system. Plum puddings and mince pies are not calculated to give the stomach easy work or rest. A little fruit or a rice pudding would be much better. A weak heart is usually weak in proportion to a diminishing digestive power; overload the stomach and you oppress the heart, when it often gives away suddenly.

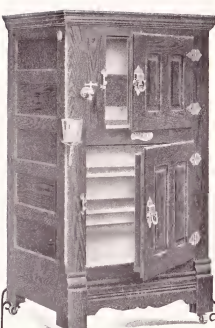
Frequent Small Meals are Better

IN CONCLUSION, let me urge that small meals frequently taken are better for the weak and the old than one large meal once a day; in extreme age sometimes four or five meals will give greater vitality than three. Cut off the stimulating foods, the red meats, oysters, and the internal organs of animals, and substitute chicken, turkey, lamb, and the more easily-digested vegetables, along with eggs and milk. Avoid excesses of all kinds, but eat of every kind, as we are in old age, these hard vegetables cannot be sufficiently masticated to be wholesome.

A Few Bills-of-Fare for Those Over Fifty

BREAKFAST	DINNER
Cracker and Butter	Creamed Potato Soup
Cream Baked Apples	Rice Steamed Chicken
Corn Muffins	Prune Soufflé
DINNER	SUPPER
Clear Tomato Soup	Well-cooked Mince, Milk
Lamb Chops, Pea Soufflé	Whole-Wheat Bread and Butter
Grain Salad	Butter
Cream Cheese, Walnuts	Baked Apples
	Poached Egg Toast
SUPPER	DINNER
Cold Chicken, Apple	Cream of Tomato Soup
Brown Bread and Butter	Broiled Fish
Baked Bananas	Creamed Potatoes
Sponge Cake	Brown Bread Coffee
SUPPER	SUPPER
Orkney and Cream	Farina, Cream
Steamed Prunes, Apples	Toast

NOTE.—Read monthly Miss Rorer will tell you so many of our best English dietitians.



Why food keeps longer and better in

"Odorless" Refrigerators

Ask any good housekeeper her idea of a refrigerator and she will picture one that is ice-cold, never "close" and dry as a Colorado winter. If her voice has a satisfying ring the chances are she owns an "Odorless".

The small refrigerator in this advertisement shows the system of direct circulation that keeps the inside of "Odorless" Refrigerators always fresh.

A strong current of pure, freezing-cold air drops and settles at the top by way of a back flow and enters the refrigerator compartments at the bottom. Here it flows up, passing over the food, and then returns to the milk and butter while the food in one direction only. Odor-charged air never recirculates through an "Odorless," and because the air is constantly freshened the refrigerator never smells "stale."

This controlled circulation makes it possible to crowd an "Odorless" with milk, melons, fish, anything, without one thing becoming affected by the odor of another.

"Odorless" insulation is perfect. The "Odorless" is easily kept at the proper temperature for preserving food, and this temperature is *never* a part of an "Odorless" is cold.

Ice water in improved cold built in the "Odorless" will never taste of anything in the refrigerator.

Provision shelves are of woven wire allowing the free circulation of air through the food compartments.

The sweetest, driest, coldest, most scientific refrigerator made.

We ship prepaid on approval

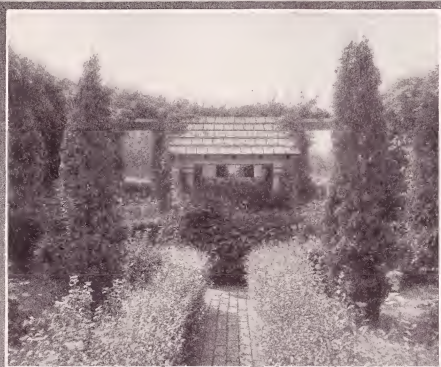
to any point east of the Rocky Mountains where not sold by dealer. If, after twenty days' test the "Odorless" you ordered does not prove exactly as represented send it back at our expense and we will refund purchase price without question.

Our new catalogue is handsomely illustrated with "Odorless" Refrigerators in solid oak cases and snow-white lining—all prices. Every woman with a liking for up-to-date household appointments will grow enthusiastic over the beautiful refrigerators shown and we will book. Write for it. Address Dept. A.

THE KEYSER MFG. CO.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Some Pictures

Showing Ideas Which May Often



A pleasing example of an old-fashioned garden, minus the rather conventional box border. The brick walk and the well, or the summer-house, are effectively placed.



The charming effect of the old-style garden, with its borders of pinks and tiger-lilies, is intensified by rose-vines embowering the doorway and flower-boxes relieving the harshness of the windows.



Two points about this old garden worthy of special notice are the massing of shrubbery with the flowers to give greater seclusion, and the placing of a sun-dial at the intersection of the long, grassy path.



This effect of pleasant vista is, of course, only possible when there is quite a little ground, but, in gardening, suggestions for smaller places can always be taken from larger ones.



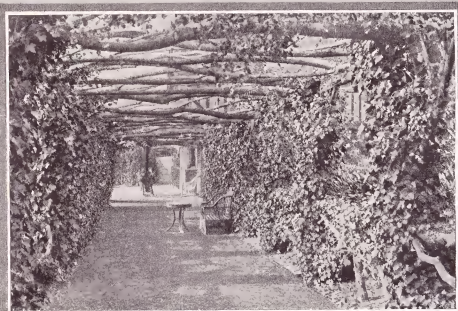
The straight lines and sharp angles of any building bordering on a garden should be broken and softened, as in this glimpse of a California garden background, by the massing of decorative and flowering vines.



A delightful variation from the ordinary flower-garden is secured by this picturesque use of grasses and foliage plants effectively massed along the turf paths and in a circular bed in the centre.

Esque Gardens

be Adapted to One's Home Place



A walk of this sort, covered by vines—grapes, roses or sometimes honeysuckle or wistaria—is a beautiful spot in a garden: a restful, shady, perfumed place.



The rose-arch in this case is not only a beautiful thing in itself, but also a delightful break in the perspective of a long path, its carefully ordered luxuriance being in keeping with the vista beyond.



There is no more charming place for a quiet stroll than a long garden walk of this kind, with the old-time flowers blooming on each side, and the restful, shady woods for a background.



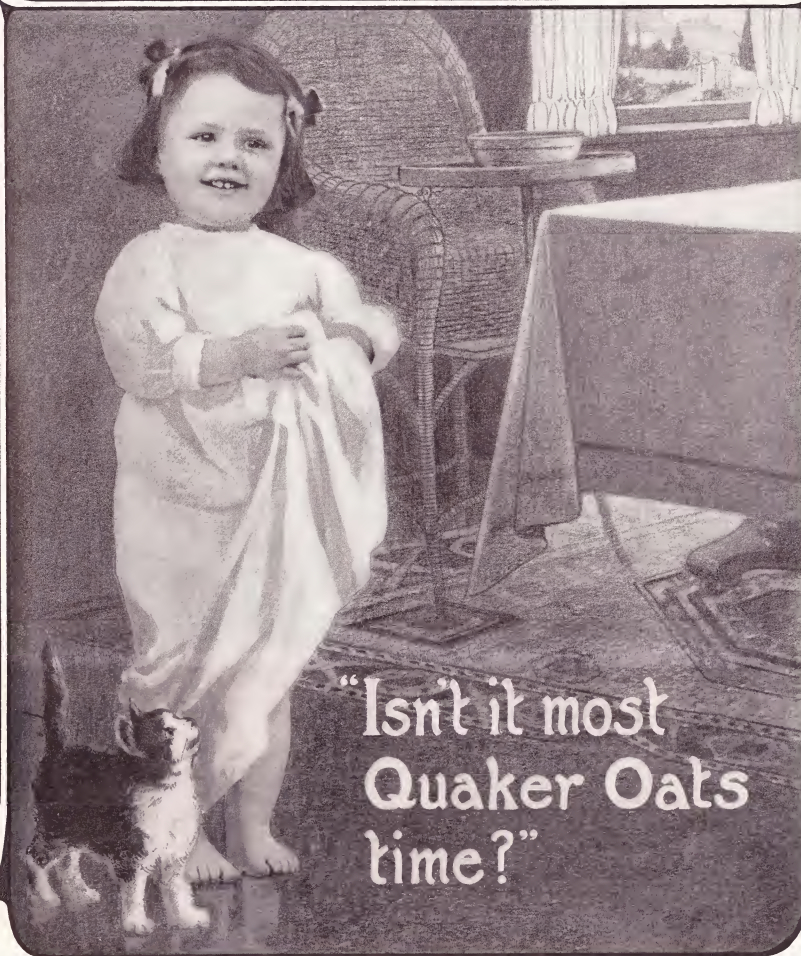
This effect, it will be noticed, is secured by putting a sun-dial in the centre of a circle with borders of flowers. It is a striking thing to come upon suddenly in a large estate.



There are few flowers more decorative or satisfactory than the liriopsis, blooming for a long time, and when planted as in this garden the effect is very striking.



An old-fashioned garden, with the old grass walks and box-bordered beds: a style very largely adopted by the old planters of gardens in Virginia and in New England.



It is not alone the children who know what they want for breakfast and why they want it. A normal, healthy appetite craves wholesome food with the flavor nature puts into it. It knows the difference in taste and in value; it is delighted with

Quaker Oats

WORLD BRAND SILVER

50% More Silver than Standard Plate



In Design Finish and Beauty
the equal of Sterling Silver.

For Strength and Durability it has no equal.

SENT FREE
"The Etiquette of Entertaining"
By Margaret Hubbard
Edition de Luxe
A comprehensive treatise on the refinement of table service. Beautifully printed and illustrated.
Write Dept. L
AMERICAN SILVER CO.
Bristol, Connecticut

Refined elegance in home-furnishing is yours if you buy the carpet with the red triangle tag on every roll.

Cordemon is not only handsome but more durable than any other carpet.

Half the cost of less durable carpet

Cordemon is made in serviceable pile effects with costly dyes which place it far beyond average carpets that soon lose their bright appearance.

The ideal carpet for rooms that have the hardest wear—living rooms, dens, halls, stairs, and for apartment houses, hotels, churches and public buildings.

Ask your dealer for Cordemon Carpet. Insist on getting the red tag on every roll. The last it, don't take a substitute, but write us for samples and book, and we'll send you get Cordemon Carpet. Nobody risks anything. You get your money back if not satisfactory, and we pay the dealer.

Morris & Co., Groverville, N. J.

Cordemon Art Carpet



CORDEMON ART CARPET
MORRIS & CO. SOLE MANUFACTURERS

What I Am Asked

For an April Fool Party

Please help me out with some ideas for an April Fool Party.

C. R. S.

A very jolly party which was carried out most successfully last year was suggested by the hostess by an old Scottish observance of All Fools' Day—Hunting the Green. Several of the guests wrote little notes to her guests, challenging them to appear at a gathering for which All Fools' Day was chosen as being especially appropriate. A day and hour were appointed they arrived promptly at the given hour, and the hostess, who had been waiting, received them with twinkling eyes. With tears in her eyes she said the principal motto to them that it was April first, their hostess preferred to remain unknown, but that she had left further directions for aid them in discovering her identity at another address which the speaker proceeded to unfold. This was the first link in the chain. They ventured up first one house and then another, only to be received, as in the first case, with teasing references to the date. It was a suspicious, very hungry, but withal a jolly crowd that finally descended upon the genuine author of their misadventure and went out to a heartily-spread luncheon-table.

April-Fool Luncheon Decorations

How should you decorate a luncheon-table for April Fools' Day?

M. L. H. W.

In the centre of the luncheon-table place a high, peaked "dunce cap" of white parchment paper. The sides of the cap should be lined with a pink and green ribbon. The long ribbons streamers ending in little bells. Candle-shades of white paper could surround little foot-cups and be lined with scarlet and green. A fringe of white flowers at every corner must be tied little bells around with ribbons which the guests' name should be written. "Jumping jacks," by the way, can be converted into excellent wands. Present each of your guests with a "hare-cake" labeled "April Fool," and perch them up on ridiculously high stools and chairs.

Cabot's Shingle Stains



Wither, Rust, Green, Ash, Pitch.

Beautiful—and Cheap

Soft, velvet coloring effects, that wear as long as colors can, and cost 30 per cent. less than paint, are obtained by Cabot's.

Cabot's Shingle Stains

Made with the finest pigments, pure linseed oil, and Cresson's "the best wood preservative known." The only stain made by Cresson and without lead compound.

Simplest of stains to use. Mix with water and wash off with paintbrush. No free on request.

Samuel Cabot, 2 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.
Agents at All Central Points

PRETTY EASTER TABLE IDEAS

By Mary McKim Marriott

According to the German Nursery-Love, the white Easter hare is surrounded with all the mystic elements which mark the coming of our St. Nicholas at the Yuletide. The hare steals into the house on Easter Eve and hides all sorts of beautifully-colored eggs in odd corners for the "kinderkins" who have been a very charming decoration for the children at Easter-tide. A large snow-white hare should be placed in the centre of the table in a bed of delicate pink and violet hyacinths. The white cloth covering the table should be strewn with countless flat eggs cut from delicate shades of pink and violet paper. Candle-shades should be made of a series of pieces of paper, each, tied at the overlapping edges with pink and pale violet ribbons. Ribbons of corresponding shades should reach from the white hare's forepaws to each corner, where they must be attached to blown eggs, delicately tinted and having an opening large enough to admit a bit of rolled paper. A quiet message from the Easter hare to each child present should be written on the slips, and the messages may be read after the eggs which contain them have been broken.

Another Pretty Idea for Easter may be effected by arranging a large mirror in the table centre. On the centre of the mirror compose a nest of water-cress and narcissus blossoms, leading the rim of the mirror with narcissus and water-cress, and floating on its surface fairly little yellow gossamers. In the nest of flowers set a graceful snow-white goose, allowing streamers of golden-yellow ribbon to radiate from under her body, plunging to the individual places where they should be tied to clusters of narcissus; charming candle-shades may be composed of Easter cards representing high-eyed yellow gossamers emerging from blown white paper eggs. Cards should be connected with golden-yellow ribbon, and mounted on soft yellow foundations.

Guests should be allowed to choose their own places, unconsciously that they are the honored guests. The Goose that laid the golden egg, until at their hostess's dictation they are in turn allowed the privilege of twirling rotating the dais which has nearest to their hearts, at the same time to vowing the air of the "Golden Goose," and drawing the ribbon streamer which leads to her nest of flowers. Blown eggs of a delicate shade of yellow will be found attached to the ribbon ends, and a bit of fantastic poetry written on a slip of paper inclosed in the hollow shell will by its nature determine if the worth of its capturer will be granted or otherwise. Lucky the woman who draws from under the plumage of the fabled fool a glittering egg of "pure gold"! She may unquestionably accept the promise of a future golden with Easter.

A Dairy Scheme for the Easter home table may be carried out as follows: Grace the centre of the table with a mound of pale yellow leonion jelly set in the midst of a mass of daffodils. About the base of the mound station fairly little white chicks peeping out between the halves of roughly-broken white eggshells. Fill the latter with bits of sponge cake capped with whipped cream. Scatter the contents of one or two house shoes with bits of white cloth, and in this lairhouse "straw" arrange a scattered brood of chicks. Candle-shades of white parchment over yellow should be adorned by wisps of artificial straw to which a little of maculage has been applied.

Try White "Bunnies" concealed in the cups of long-stemmed white tulips, their little pink noses peeping out through the petals, will make cunning souvenirs for the Easter table. The flowers should be tied with gray-green ribbons blending in shade with the flower stems.

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NOTE—Mary Marriott will answer questions in regard to table decoration by mail if stamped addressed envelopes are sent her in care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

The HEINZ Way of Preserving



The Heinz Way of preserving is truly a perfected art, so remarkable is it for retaining the exquisite flavor of the fresh fruits. None but the choicest of these, selected from the finest orchards, and pure granulated sugar, are used.

In preparation for the kettles, the fruit is individually inspected and washed; berries are hulled and cherries are seeded by hand; and everything that thought, care and equipment can do is done to make our preserved fruits among the most tempting of Heinz 57 varieties.

On every hand Heinz cleanliness plays its part. The mammoth preserving kettles, with their rows of great shining kettles, are light, cheerful, airy, inviting. Every jar and crock is sterilized. Order and purity prevail everywhere, for that is the Heinz Way.

Your grocer sells Heinz Preserves in crocks, jars and cans of various sizes.

Strawberries, Cherries, Pineapples, Damsons, Red Raspberries, Etc.

Learn more of the Heinz Way of supplying pure foods for your home by reading our interesting little booklet "The Spice of Life." A copy will be mailed on request.

H. J. HEINZ CO., Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

To Keep Milk Longer



Take two wet towels. Hang one in your refrigerator and the other in the warm room. The one in the refrigerator will dry out first if your refrigerator is working properly. Cold discourages the germ life that soured milk. But moisture encourages it counteracting the cold. It's easy to prove that the

Bohm Syphon Refrigerator

is much drier and a degrees colder than any other. The thermometer and wet towel test tell the story. The syphon passes the air through the ice chamber often and doesn't let it stay with the ice long enough to absorb moisture. That's why the Bohm is colder and drier than any other. That's why milk will keep longer in a Bohm. But you must use the Bohm to appreciate its beauty. Finest Cabinet Construction, and Finish. French, Opaline or Faience Lined. And you can see one and

Use It 10 Days FREE

Your dealer will let you use it for ten days or we will if we have no dealer near you. Use it 10 days. Then if it doesn't "prove up," tell the dealer to come and get it, or if it is correct send it back to us at once. We'll send you a new one free.

WHITE ENAMEL REFRIGERATOR CO., 1351 University Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Our 56 Page Refrigerator Book is FREE.

It gives valuable information about treating perishable foods, the latest in electric and ice-box systems. Refrigerators of all sizes, from the Boston Syphon, 2 cubic feet, up to the large, scientific refrigerators of 12 cubic feet. You can see one and get it, or if it is correct send it back to us at once. We'll send you a new one free.

THEIR SILVER WEDDING



An Event

that makes the flight of time and the moment stand still. A day and hour that is never to be repeated. A day and hour that is so precious that it should be remembered by all.

A Sterling Silver Cigar Cutter



that every smoker will be glad to own. No matter in what part of the United States you live we will send one.

For One Dollar postpaid. The R.S. is the handiest and most satisfactory cutter made. Carried in stock. Landed for export. Ask your dealer.

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Silver Polish

that makes the flight of time and the moment stand still. A day and hour that is never to be repeated. A day and hour that is so precious that it should be remembered by all.

Electro Silicon

is a natural metal, great brilliancy without abrasion. It is the only metal that can be used for polishing. It is the only metal that can be used for polishing. It is the only metal that can be used for polishing.

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**A Stain and Varnish Combined
INDISPENSABLE AT MOVING TIME**
This perfect rejuvenator of everything about a home
from cellar to garret will prove the greatest factor in
HOUSE CLEANING ECONOMY

Colors of JAP-A-LAC

Oak
Blue
Gold
Cherry
Natural
Ground
Walnut
Dark Oak
Aluminum
Mahogany
Flat White
Dead Black
Gloss White
Ox Blood Red
Brilliant Black
Malachite Green

JAP-A-LAC is a high-grade colored varnish for renewing the finish on any old dilapidated piece of furniture, interior woodwork or articles of wood or metal. It dries quickly with a hard, beautiful luster, and retains its brilliancy through wear and tear right down to the surface.

There are many methods of making varnish, but no other manufacturer has been able, so far, to make anything which will take the place of JAP-A-LAC.

Colored JAP-A-LAC is made from pigment colors. Pigment is a dry, organic coloring substance which is unaffected by atmospheric or chemical changes. Any one of the JAP-A-LAC colors will retain its original shade throughout its entire life. Aniline colors are frequently used to color varnishes, and although varnishes colored with aniline appear brilliant and effective when first put on, they soon fade and become dull. Chemical changes in the atmosphere will kill their brilliancy in a very short time. The air is often contaminated with sulphurous gases from furnace or heating apparatus—other injurious gases are constantly coming in contact with varnished surfaces, and unless the varnish is colored with the best pigment it cannot withstand the damaging effect of such an atmosphere. Aniline is nothing but a dye. If you want a lasting, brilliant finish don't accept a substitute for JAP-A-LAC. JAP-A-LAC is the original colored varnish, manufactured by our special process, which makes it more beautiful, lasting and artistic than anything else on the market. You can reclaim many an old piece of furniture which you are ready to throw away—you can beautify everything about your home from cellar to garret at small cost—you can do your own varnishing and take pleasure in the work as you see its wonderful effectiveness wherever applied. Natural JAP-A-LAC is a clear varnish of the highest grade. All varnish used in the manufacture of JAP-A-LAC is as good as can be made. The name Glidden on a can of any kind of varnish stands for highest quality; quality demonstrated by one of the oldest and best-known varnish manufacturers in the United States. Ask your dealer about JAP-A-LAC—Economy in every can. All sizes from 15c. to \$2.50.

Uses for JAP-A-LAC

Chairs
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Floors
Ranges
Andirons
Linoleum
Radiators
Chandeliers
Plate Racks
Picture Frames
Wire Screens
Refrigerators
Porch Furniture
Wicker Furniture
Interior Woodwork
Weather-Beaten
Doors



JAP-A-LAC

Oak, Mahogany and Natural
are three of the colors you can use on a

Weather-Beaten Door

with magical effect. Doors become disreputable looking quicker than anything about the home. They are constantly exposed to storms and weather changes. Few people know how easy it is to keep their doors looking spick and span with JAP-A-LAC. A few minutes' time in washing, and two or

three coats of JAP-A-LAC will put your door in as good condition as new—you will forget what the JAP-A-LAC cost when you see the result. Try it on your front door—your paint dealer will tell you how much you need.

JAP-A-LAC

Oak, Mahogany, Natural,
Cherry or Walnut
used on a

Table

obliterates scratches and marks, and puts a finish on it which is hard and smooth. Don't let any table which has become scuffed and rusty looking remain in such condition. JAP-A-LAC does its work with magical results. If you have never JAP-A-LAC'ED a piece of furniture, get a can of any color you desire and try it. You will then know just how wonderful this most superb finish is. Every little scratch can be covered.



JAP-A-LAC

Natural

may be applied by yourself, and a beautiful finish produced on a

Hard or Softwood Floor

without employing a finisher. When your floors become scuffed and dull you can refinish them yourself at about what it would cost to pay a finisher for his time. JAP-A-LAC, a lustrous, mirror-like finish, as hard as flint. Heel prints will not mar it, nor scratches show white. You can scrub it as much as you like and not injure the finish. Old floors distribute germs. JAP-A-LAC makes your floors sanitary.

properly applied, will give any floor a lustrous, mirror-like finish, as hard as flint. Heel prints will not mar it, nor scratches show white. You can scrub it as much as you like and not injure the finish. Old floors distribute germs. JAP-A-LAC makes your floors sanitary.

JAP-A-LAC

Oak or Natural
For
Refrigerators

You cannot be too careful about keeping your refrigerator in sanitary condition. The moisture and food make it unsanitary, and unless it is kept in perfect condition it will breed disease. Your refrigerator should be JAP-A-LAC'ED at least once a year. It would be better to give it one coat in the Spring and one in the Fall. JAP-A-LAC preserves the wood and protects it from the atmosphere. Unsightly, black mottled places caused by moisture should never be allowed to show. Keep your refrigerator properly JAP-A-LAC'ED and it will always look like new. A few cents Spring and Fall will do it.



A Warning Against Dealers Who Substitute

When you go to a paint dealer's store to buy JAP-A-LAC it's because we have convinced you that every word we have said in its favor is the gospel truth. If the dealer tries to sell you something else which he claims is better, does he not virtually say to you that you don't know what you want? Who is the best judge of your intelligence?—You—or some one else?

Insist on JAP-A-LAC.

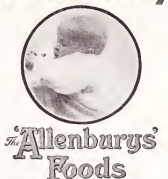


If your dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC send us his name and the (except for Gold, which is 25c) to cover cost of mailing, and we will send a FREE Sample (quarter-pint can) to any point in the U. S.

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Varnish Co.

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 No need to send baby's cap to a cleaner if it's an "Elite" Washable.

Wear Just rub in between bow or crown, open being in back and there it is—flat as a handkerchief and as easily laundered. Comes out of the wash as good as new and saves its price many times in launderer's bills. Costs no more than the old style, is prettier and wears better. At up-to-date dealers from 25 cents to \$2.00 each.

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WHAT MOTHERS ASK ME

By Emelyn Lincoln Coolidge, M.D.
 Of the Babies' Hospital, New York

A Baby Who Has the Colic

Please tell me why my baby, three months old, has so much colic and what I can do to benefit her. I nurse her every two hours and try to be careful of my diet, but I am a very young woman and can seldom get outdoors for the fresh air. Do you think this has anything to do with the baby's condition?

MARY.

Yes, I think the lack of outdoor air may have a good deal to do with the baby's colic. You are also probably tired a great deal of the time, and this also will, of course, affect the condition of your milk. If it is absolutely impossible for you to get out for a walk every day put on a warm jacket and hood and open all the windows in the room in which you may be working and so get some fresh air in this way. Of course, you cannot do this when you are using the stove for heating, but in other parts of the house it will do no harm and you can have the doors closed so as not to chill the rest of the house. The baby should also be put on the three-hour feeding schedule, and it would be a good plan to give her an ounce of hot water between her meals.

What to Do for "Adenoids"

Kindly tell me what to do for my little boy a year old who has some adenoids hanging from his neck on the side. They have been there now for about a week and remain about the same size.

A MOTHER.

Your little boy probably has what is called adenoid hypertrophy, or enlargement of the adenoids in the neck and is very frequently seen after a child has had a cold or sometimes when both are being cut. They will often go away naturally, but again, they may grow larger and at last cause trouble. They often cause a child to breathe through his mouth and discharge themselves. If the swelling is considerable it is advisable to have a doctor examine the child and prescribe something for him. It is not a case that can be treated by milk, as an examination is necessary in order to see the extent of the trouble.

Some Dangers in Keeping Pet Animals

My little six-year-old child has a pet dog of which she is very fond. He is very tame and allows the dog to come into her every night, and I have often wondered if this is good for the child. What do you think?

MRS. J.

I do not think it is all wise to allow children to sleep with animals of any kind. The animals cannot be really clean and often have diseases of which we are entirely ignorant. Only the other day I was called to treat a little boy who had contracted a bad ringworm from his pet dog. It is an excellent thing to teach children to be kind to animals and fond of them, but the pets should never be allowed to enter the sleeping-room, to lick the children's faces, or to eat out of the same dishes with them.

When Hair Splits at the Ends

My little daughter's hair is quite long, but it has begun to split at the ends and is rather thin. I want to have it cut off soon. Do you think April a good month or would you wait until the weather is warmer? She can cut it very easily.

AN EASTERN MOTHER.

I think it would be a little safer to wait until the last of April or the first of May, for we may have some cold days still, and the child would miss the warmth of her long hair to which she has been so long accustomed.

Let the Baby Sleep Outdoors

Will it do any harm to allow my six-month-old baby to take his nap outdoors now that the days are so warm? We have a very nice piazza, and I could accomplish so much more if baby could sleep out there in his cradle.

A VIRGINIA MOTHER.

It would be a very good plan to allow your baby to take his nap on the piazza. Place the carriage around down quite closely over him when he is once asleep and this will help to keep off any draughts.

For the Child Whose Fears Prove troublesome

My child is very nervous and has a pattern for an ear-cap? My baby has protruding ears, and I should like to have her wear a cap for a while.

MRS. J. F. G.

You can obtain a very good pattern of an ear-cap in THE JOURNAL's layette. Order pattern NUMBER THREE from the dealer in your own town, or send the price, thirty cents, to the Pattern Bureau, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.

Short Stockings Not Advisable

I see a great many children wearing short stockings even in the spring of the year, and have thought of putting them on my little four-year-old boy. Do you advise the use of them?

A MOTHER.

No; I do not think they are at all advisable, especially in the spring, when the weather is so changeable. Many colds and some lower disorders, though other causes are attributed, are in reality due to the exposure of children's legs.

Take Great Care of the Little Convalescent

I see a great many children suffering short stockings even in the spring of the year, and have thought of putting them on my little four-year-old boy. Do you advise the use of them?

W. HERRING.

I should advise you to wait until next autumn. The child is very young still and will not be harmed by losing a few weeks of school. Keep her outdoors as much as possible and also have her take a nap every day.

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Pleasant dreams in every pair

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The purchase of pillows is worthy of careful consideration. A healthful, restful pillow must be filled with pure, sweet, clean feathers, which have been treated in the proper manner from the time they were plucked from the goose until they were stuffed into the pillow tick. All animal matter, oil, dirt, skin flakes and foreign substances must be removed. Many unscrupulous pillow makers, knowing the feathers inside the pillow tick cannot be seen, use unclean, dirty feathers, frequently mixing them with shoddy, cotton, hog hair, and even cat-tail, a product of the swamp. To bury your head in such a pillow and to inhale the air which passes through the impure pillow is certainly injurious, even the thought is unpleasant. Many dealers buy such pillows without investigating, because they can buy them cheap and make larger profits or undersell their competitors who sell honest goods.

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Every genuine "Emmerich" pillow has attached an envelope tag, bearing our name and trademark, in which is inserted our guarantee insurance certificate, guaranteeing the "Emmerich" pillows to be filled with thoroughly cleaned, purified and elastic feathers, assuring you entire pillow satisfaction or money refunded.

The "Emmerich" pillows are made in all popular sizes, and range in price up to \$10.00 per pair according to kind of feathers contained—every pair with the "Emmerich" guarantee of cleanliness and purity. A dealer who does not handle them, write us and we will give you the name of a dealer who does.

Write for our booklet, "Fine Feather Make Fine Pillows"—very interesting, showing the progress of the "Emmerich" feather from the incubator to finished pillow.

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STOP THE HABIT AT ONCE
 It robs the stomach of solva, and is the chief cause of indigestion among children. It digresses the mouth and causes unsightly teeth. It inflames the gut and causes indigestion of the finger. It is the most difficult of all child-habits to break up.

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Any boy under eighteen who sells THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is eligible for membership in THE POST BOY Camping Club. You can go without costing you a penny for transportation, camp or other expenses. If you want to go write at once; ask us to send you details, together with ten copies of the next issue of the magazine. The copies will be mailed to you entirely without charge. These you can sell at five cents each, and thus provide the money for the following week's supply at the wholesale price.

Full information will go with the magazine, including a money pay statement. "A Boy's Camping Day," telling how to become a member, and number books, "Boys Who Make Money," giving never before of some successful boy agents. Write today!

\$250.00 IN CASH AS EXTRA PRIZES FOR BOYS WHO DO GOOD WORK NEXT MONTH

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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, smarting, burning feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain help for all foot troubles, corns, bunions and hot, red, itching feet. We have had thousands of testimonials from men and women who have used it. **TRY IT TODAY.** Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Do not accept any substitutes. Send by mail for 25 cents in stamps.

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is the title of a valuable, instructive book that contains, explaining money raising methods for raising money of money. Send \$0.10 to the Church Workers' Free Book Office, 300 Madison St., New York, N.Y., for a copy of this book. This book is not absolutely free, postage prepaid, to receive your copy.

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Keep the Hands Soft and White

and use no soap, pliable, and fit the hands so perfectly that you can do anything with them so that you can do with the same hands they are everywhere made from the finest quality of rubber so that they do not break, with any use at all, and are very durable. The most delicate work, and are very durable. The ordinary inferior rubber gloves.

Many ladies wear rubber gloves at night for bleaching the hands, by enclosing the hand and removing the action of the perspiration glands. Free blank for name and return the name of the sales office - the hands become smooth, soft and white.

Fill out the coupon below, and we will send you a pair of your choice, do not sell them, send in the coupon and we will send you a pair direct from the factory, by mail postage. In order to be sent to you we give the size of the glove.

The Fauntless Rubber Co.
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Please send me free your book, sample of rubber used in Non-pa-rail Rubber Gloves, and a sample rubber sponge.

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Granulated Gelatine

By CHARLES B. KNOX

WAS the first to granulate gelatine. Now, I have many followers on granulating only—not on quality, for Knox's Gelatine is the only pure edible stock gelatine made.

Was the first to put a separate package of pink color in each box of gelatine, so that housekeepers could make plain or fancy desserts just as they chose.

Knox's Gelatine is packed by specially constructed machinery so that it does not come in contact with hands before it reaches the housekeeper.

I am the only one who guarantees his gelatine to please the housekeeper in every respect or money refunded.

When the housekeepers stamped their approval on Knox's Gelatine and insisted on having it from their grocers, cheap imitators began to grind gelatine, some adding a pink color, believing that they could get the benefit of my advertising of granulated gelatine. But from the increased trade I have received on Knox's Gelatine, it is very evident that housekeepers know the difference between the genuine and an imitation. No one is satisfied with an imitation.

Knox's Gelatine was not made a hundred years ago; nor would it be any better if it had been for food products of the last few years are vastly superior to older ones. Some of the old-time manufactured gelatines are put up to imitate mine, but they only get as far as the granulating—that's all. They cannot give you Knox's quality.

The broad guarantee as to quality—money back if dissatisfied, the sureness of your dessert, and the absolute purity of Knox's Gelatine should make you insist on having it even though it may cost you a little more a package. It's worth it, isn't it?

For the name and address of your grocer I will send you my large book, "Famous Recipes for Dining Parties." It doesn't sell for less than 25 cents, but I will send you a full page package for a fee, a testimonial for the name of the stationer. If you would like a copy of the handsome picture, "The White Willow Tree," send in a postal card for full information.

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RAINY-DAY FUN FOR CHILDREN

Three Games to be Played Indoors

By Grace Campbell Moore

The Apple Game. An apple feat that makes fun of and too easily accomplished in walking across the room, turn on the lead. If all the children try at once it will be more enjoyable. They are likely to run into one another, but will laugh over this as much as if they had succeeded with the balancing.

Apples are pretty objects to use in a memory test. Six or seven of them are placed about the room in plainly visible positions and the little ones are taken in and allowed to look at them for a few minutes. They are then to see how many apples they can say, and when they get back to the other room to try to tell. Unless the children are very small the last lead is written, perhaps, for a few but very tiny tots are so utterly glib as to be able to recite the imagination to ask to find last lacking apples that have been remembered by others. Those who remember all correctly might be rewarded with judges of red silk ribbon on which an apple, in gilded outlines, has been drawn.

White Rose. In a wholly natural way "White Rose" creates some delightful postures and groups. Being accompanied by some verses about a "white rose" and a "willow tree," and when beginning to play a couple of children are chosen to represent these two, preferably a short one and a tall one. Near the end the others in a group or circle, and these repeat:

There stood a white rose by a willow tree,
And a great big girl went to see.
Oh, little white rose, you will bloom for me,
As you grow up, like the willow tree.
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh.

As the last line of the chorus is repeated the girls and great girls get up and stand in a line by stretching out their arms in front of them and slowly spreading them apart, gradually widening the line. When the girls are in a line, the words, "Oh, oh, oh" are spoken, these in the line are to make the game attitudes.

Then the White Rose says:

I'm smiling my roses and waving the dew
Right now in a sweet little nosegay for you.
As she says these words she advances and waves her hands about as though making the nosegay, selecting meanwhile four or the largest and strongest children from the group. All go back to the Willow Tree, where they kneel at the feet of the Rose, to form the nosegay. Then the Rose turns to the others and says:

But before you may pluck it you'll have to break through
The hedge of my thorns; and, whatever you do,
Look out for the willow tree.

Upon this the nosegay springs up to become a protecting circle of thorns about the Rose, for the rest of the players immediately rush upon them in efforts to "pluck" her. The Willow Tree, almost immovable up to this time, now thrusts itself into the scrabble at the point where danger of breaking through the line seems most imminent, trying to thwart the attempts of these players to ward off others who may be coming to their aid. When, at last, the Rose is reached, a new game is formed, with different children in the centre.

"Three Black Crows" is a game that can be played either indoors or out in the open. For it there must be ready three times as many balls of cotton covered with cloth as there are players. A leader begins the game by crying, "Three black crows are in the corn. Peck! Peck! Peck!" As she utters the last three she touches those of those in the circle, and they step out and back from it, so as to be about four feet away. They are the Crows. Each one faces so as to be able to run around the circle and back to her place, always keeping four feet away from the others. When the Crows are in position the leader cries, "The farmer shoots them every day. Crack! Crack! Crack!" At the last "Crack" the Crows begin their race, and the members of the circle, who are all farmers and of whom is armed with three balls, then chase them as the runners as they pass in an effort to strike them. Should a runner be hit no penalty is given, for the excitement of the game chiefly is the attempt to strike the Crows. The cries and the expectancy of the moment when the game is to be made to stop is sufficient exhilaration and laughter. When the game is over the balls are placed in the hands of the "pecked" becomes leader, the balls are collected and again distributed for a new round of the fun.

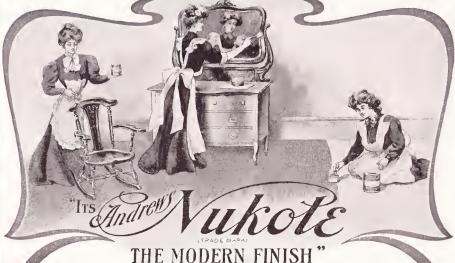
The Acrobatic Corks

By Anna Walf Davis

THIS is an amusing, new rainy-day game for the children, and it is one that the grown-up children will enjoy it just as much as the little ones, the reason that the corks which are perfectly adapted assume the most grotesque positions, hardly ever twice alike, and seem endowed with folklike life.

Take half a dozen small corks (two-thirds of an inch long. (Those longer than three-fourths of an inch cannot be used to advantage.) Join the edge of the small end of the cork stick two large-headed curved tacks, and they will look like "brownie" legs and feet, near the upper edge of the cork stick two short brass pins on hands, leaving them on a line with the ear-pick tacks. Join the center of the top of each cork stick a large-headed brass upholstery screw, so that the cork stick may be turned.

Now half fill your bathtub with water; throw in the corks, and if your father's and pins are properly placed, they will turn in the water. The current created by the water, which will be kept running in a moderate way, will cause the corks to whirl around the tub until they arrive under the stream of water coming from the faucet. The corks will then, as aerobatic corks. If the tub is of large size a whole dozen of corks will create more sport than half that number. If you want children to have a thoroughly enjoyable rainy-day indoors give them a set of corks to whirl in water and a handful of the aerobatic corks.



Are You Satisfied
AT SPRINGTIME
every tidy housewife desires to freshen her home and make it attractive, and she can do it best, quickest and most easily if she uses
Andrews Nukote

It is any kind of wood can be finished perfectly—from oak and walnut to cherry, mahogany and pine. It is the great home beautifier for doors, furniture, picture frames, beds, a table, bookshelves, chairs, mirrors, metal work, iron bedsteads, iron fences, etc.—old or new. The colors are absolutely permanent and bring out all the beauty of grain in the natural wood. Just the thing for retouching old and piece of furniture handsomely. Makes old floors look new and elegant. You can retouch the old floor change it from light to dark, or from dark to light and cover up old spots.

Easy to Apply
Andrews Nukote stains and finishes all in one operation. It is so easily done that women everywhere take pleasure in applying Nukote. Power children can do it well.

Andrews Nukote dries overnight—wears like granite—does not harm under moisture—does not scratch, make or peel off—and costs but a trifle. When Andrews Nukote has been once used on the floor and woodwork, it takes away all dirt and grime and the drudgery of all future housecleaning seasons, and makes the daily task of housekeeping light compared with what it was before the softwood floors were stained with Nukote. It is the only wood preservative that cleans thoroughly without water.

Andrews Nukote is put up in Liquid and Drench Disk, Cherry, Mahogany, Rosewood, Forest Green, Oil Wood, Golden Oak and Chestnut. Write for the name of the nearest dealer.

Send for our Free Book—What I did with Nukote!—Tells all about it.

Special Offer
Send in the name of your dealer and ten cents cash, or send in the name of your dealer and a can of Andrews Nukote, and we will send you a copy of our new book, "What I did with Nukote!" State color of desired.

WRITE TO DAY TO
PRATT & LAMBERT
Varnish Makers
Newark, N. J.

Dept. A, Buffalo, N. Y.

FACTORIES
Newark, Buffalo, Chicago, Philadelphia.

The Marqua Baby Carriages,
Go-Carts and Perambulators

We have been selling successfully by mail for many years. A standard of excellence has been reached that makes our goods known to people everywhere. Our goods are of the highest quality and we add direct discounts, 100 illustrations of most, modern designs and a large variety of styles.

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Coffee You Can Depend Upon

YOU know how often you get poor coffee, though you pay well for it.

You can get good coffee. Mrs. Rorer, the famous cooking expert, has been getting good coffee for years by blending it herself and roasting it at her own home.

Many thousands of women who have tasted her delicious coffee, have asked her how to obtain the same results. To meet this demand, she has permitted her own selection and blend of coffee, roasted in her own way, to go on the market accompanied by a book of directions.

SARAH TYSON RORER'S PERFECT BLEND COFFEE

The fact that Mrs. Rorer's name and signature appear upon this label and that she personally directs the selection of the coffee and its preparation is sufficient guaranty that it is the finest coffee that money can buy. It is neither cut nor ground, but packed whole in airtight tins, thus retaining its strength and fine aroma indefinitely.

Price, 40c per lb.
1 lb., 2c, 3 lb., 7c.

Note is gender without the signature of Sarah Tyson Rorer on the label. If your grocer does not have it, send us your order for three pounds and we will send it to be delivered at your door and charged to your account by bill grocery. Mrs. Rorer's of 400 Madison Avenue, New York, will send you free money in receipt of your grocer's name.

CLIMAX COFFEE & BAKING POWDER COMPANY
(Sole Licensees)
500-600 West 3d, Indianapolis



Blue Label Products

are the result of

best obtainable materials handled in hygienic kitchens, under sanitary conditions, by skilled and experienced chefs.

They are the synonym of goods par excellence

We are pleased to show visitors our kitchens and methods.

Demand Blue Label Food Products and Insist upon having them.

Your dealer may not now have them, but can supply your requirements.

Our booklet describing our full line of Blue Label Products, Vegetables and Meats, Pickles, Jams and Marmalades, etc., will be sent free upon request.



Curtice Brothers Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

How to Remove Iron Rust From Fine Linen and Cotton Goods

Kingsberg's Iron Rust Eradicator will remove any iron rust stain in 15 seconds, without the slightest injury to the fabric. Free Sample for 2c stamp and your dry goods dealer's name. Postpaid 25c bottle. W. F. & J. S. KINGSBERG, Randolph, Mass.

FIVE TABLE IDEAS FOR WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

By Mary McKim Marriott

Mrs. Marriott is ready and will be glad to answer any questions about table decorations that she can either through this column, or by mail, provided a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address Mrs. Marriott, in care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

First Anniversary—Cotton

TO CARRY out the scheme, cover the table with white damask cotton cloth, arranging in the center a daisy spinning-wheel. At the base of the latter and over the cloth scatter fluffy, snow-white raw cotton. At every place station a miniature spinning-wheel, a tuft of raw cotton crowning its distaff. Strands of cotton should stretch from the individual, whorls to the distaff of the center one. Cap the center distaff with a fluffy mass of cotton and cover the candle-shades with the same snowy material decorated with maihaile fern and Birdie roses. Lest the masculine element present on such a momentous occasion be aggrieved at its distinctly feminine aspect, they may be allowed to console themselves with enormous spoons of cotton, as souvenirs, stark full of needles and pins, and bearing the well-known and philosophical quotation: "Needles and pins, needles and pins. When a man marries his trouble begins."

Second Anniversary—Paper

CUT from delicate green crane paper one large square centerpiece, and four smaller squares for the table corners. Arrange them in the center and the corners, outlining their flanks with a white paper chrysanthemum. Suspend white paper wedding bells from the chandelier by streamers of delicate green crane paper, cording each bell with a bit of trailing sulxia. The candle-shades are fashioned of wedding bells, having a fringe of white paper bells, and are attached to the central chime group by paper streamers. The scheme of the wedding, together with some dainty sentiment, should be written on a satinized card and hung in the little paper place-bells. Tea should be served in paper lozenges, and paper napkins should be folded in the shape of a heart. The young ladies should take this occasion for presenting her lord and master with "the sun and his affections," which, when its many wrappings have been removed, will prove to be a copy of his morning paper.

Third Anniversary—Leather

THE centerpiece should consist of a square of artistic green leather, roughly fringed, and laced with things of leather, a very delicate shade of green being chosen. Pale yellow and purple leather-roses should be massed in a low green bowl in the center of the table and in the four smaller bowls at the corners. Things of leather must pass from every place to the center bowl, where, hidden among the flowers, they are attached to tiny leather booklets. The titles and contents of these little books must vary in every instance and should be highly amusing. The bride of three years past will find her husband (the gift of a leather-bound volume, "The Taming of the Shrew," wherein are chronicled many things evolved from the philosophies and the past three years' experience of better half. If, in his turn, will be the delighted recipient of a booklet containing with maxims, quotations and sayings all dealing with the same intangible subject—"Love," and hence entitled "The Love of a Woman." "Reveries of a Bachelor" should number among the titles and abound in delightful sarcasm concerning the state of matrimony, and "Primrose's Fairy Tale" should prove to be a baited setting forth principles for unparalleled conduct in the matrimonial bliss.

Fifth Anniversary—Wooden

ARRANGE a number of little cans on a large, round mirror in the center of a bare wooden table and surround its borders with banks of ferns and mock orange blossoms. Use for the centerpiece an artistic branching fernery of birchbark, fitted with the blossoms, and place it in the midst of a dainty little rockery arranged in the center of the mirror. It need not be understood that the guests hidden to this affair include only those who have launched their craft on matrimonial seas and who can therefore justly claim one of the little birchbark cans emplaced on the mirror's surface, and which are attached to the individual places by delicate chains. These little crafts are laden with mock orange blossoms and bear in their bows tiny wooden compasses and little charts bearing explicit directions across domestic and matrimonial seas to the matrimonial breakers. Wooden plates, knives and forks should be used as far as possible in serving the luncheon, and invitations should be sent out on strips of birchbark.

Tenth Anniversary—Tin

HAVE a truer cut a large oval tin centerpiece and as many tin dillies of half-moon shape as will be needed. Weave their outlines with sulxia and white daisies. Group tin candlesticks at each end of the centerpiece and one at every corner, twining tendrils of the vine around each of the holders. Substitute slender tin mugs for tumbler, use tin plates, garlanded with daisies, and scatter delicate tin fillings all over the cloth. The effect will be dazzling. Seated with the dinner in flowers garlanded tin pans on an enormous tin waiter, and arrange at individual places, among sprays of daisies, tiny tin spoonboxes. The handles of these spoons should be made of tin, and the spoons themselves with big bows of white satin ribbon and label them "Tin" in the life of a life. Put into them all the "ingredients" which go to make up domestic happiness, written in the most beautiful cursive of paper, one of which is inserted in every compartment of the spoon box. Two boxes should hold the same set of "ingredients" and the spoons should be provided with paper and pencil and given to underlings who will prove a constant reminder of the domestic happiness must be compiled. These spoons should be placed in a row, and a glass of champagne during the dinner, at the close of which an immense tin spoon filled abundantly with ribbon will be presented by the hostess to the author of the recipe approaching the nearest to marital bliss.

Turkish Couch Cover

As illustrated, on each side, 7 yards long. A scarce and costly Oriental design, richly carved in panel and border effect. Perfectly reversible. Red, reverse blue; Green, reverse Red; Terra-Cotta, reverse Blue; or Green, reverse Terra-Cotta.

Price, \$5.00

Oriental Table Cover

As illustrated, made in 24 to 24 1/2 yards. Perfectly reversible Oriental design. Well covered and distributed, not evenly balanced. In the following opposite covers: Red, reverse Blue; Green, reverse Red; Terra-Cotta, reverse Blue; or Green, reverse Terra-Cotta.

2 yds. square, including fringe.

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Curtains, Couch Covers and Table Covers

offer you the right article for any room, hall or corner. Write for style book H today, showing articles in actual colors.

If your dealer won't supply you send us post-office or money order and we will deliver it to you through outside dealers. "House-Blending," by Mrs. Edith W. Fisher, the clever lady in House Decorations, with pictures, shows you how to blend 4 or more in a room. Philadelphia Tapestry Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.



This label tells the texture.



It's the texture that tells.

Why buy matting, when "Agate" Carpet costs less, wears three times as long, and is incomparably handsomer?

Even the best matting is inferior to "Agate" Carpet, which is less expensive. Easily worn, and won't split or wear. Rival any rug in looks and wear.

Look for the "Devon Mills" tag on all Carpet.

Write for our free pattern book, showing "Agate" patterns in actual colors.

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Vitality
REGISTERED
HOSIERY

Every member of the Vitality Hose Co. is entitled to a 50% discount on all hosiery purchased by wearing Vitality. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best.

Vitality Hose for Women
The most comfortable, the most durable, the most stylish. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best.

Vitality Garter Top Hose for Children
Every member of the Vitality Hose Co. is entitled to a 50% discount on all hosiery purchased by wearing Vitality. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best.

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VICTOR WINDOW SHADES

Hand-made of best muslin, hand-colored with good colors of our own mill, ground in flannel only. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best. "Ladies' Choice" is our first standard, as well as our best.

Send 2c stamp for Valuable Book of Household Hints

THE WESTERN SHADE CLOTH CO.
21st and 4th Street, Chicago

Learn to Knit

No other course is so successful that has led in the new Columbia Book of Knitting Instructions. Shows and explains the correct way to knit, and contains many beautiful and useful articles and charts illustrating the most up-to-date and latest styles of knit goods and only 7c. It will be sent to you for 7c. It will be sent to you for 7c.

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THE REAL AGATHA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 62)

"mourning for my brother-in-law. I do so hate to see young girls wearing black, and every article they put on comes from New York City."

"I thought as much," I said. "I thought they seemed more like American than English girls. And how long has your niece been here?"

I asked this last question because I was afraid the conversation was going to stop and I felt that in another moment Mrs. Armitstead might inadvertently drop a hint as to the identity of the real Agatha. It was very exciting.

"Nearly a year. This is the last six weeks of the second year of mourning, and the first of the two years she is to spend with her girl companions at the castle. You know my brother-in-law disapproved of girls 'coming out,' as they call it, and placing themselves on the marriage market. He'd rather have the young men come to see them in their own homes, so he put off my niece's presentation as long as he could, hoping she'd be married before that time. I think."

"And have you entertained many young men as yet?"

"My dear man! I should think we had, nearly two dozen at least. And they were too funny, un-pleasant people to discover which was the girl with the money, although it is really against the spirit of the whole thing, as it is contrary to the object of the will."

"At this point I grew rather thoughtful."

"Dear dear!" she went on, "how cautiously they did go about their courtships! They were all after the same girl, and she was the only one. All the girls have received offers, but none of them has accepted."

"Are they all like that in America, I wonder?"

"And I couldn't be thinking of that! I met last summer."

"I don't know, I'm sure," replied Mrs. Armitstead. "It's not like English girls. They're always ready and willing to marry off whenever their man makes them eligible for the first time. I can understand it in that case. No one of the Agathas here that twenty years old, and ready for fun for them, this care-free life at Castle Wyckford. They have everything they can possibly want for money. But not one of them has ever been in England before, and they are all devoted to their mother. With wonder she could stand in of some what unusual life have not yet worn out. Really it isn't strange to me that no one of them has been made to make up her mind to leave the enchanted castle—though, to be sure, I think that the Marquis Fitzgibbon's very nearly carried off one of our Agathas. She seems to fancy him, and she's very fond of him."

"And if he does isn't the twenty millions worth her, I suppose?"

I said that coolly, in a matter-of-fact tone, and waited for her denial or acceptance, successfully concealing my interest in the reply.

But she gave me neither; she began to say something, but checked herself suddenly and looked at me scintillatingly.

"You're a clever man," she said instead, "but you can't get any information out of me. Lots of them have tried, but it's no use. Besides, it isn't fair."

CONTINUED IN THE MAY MAGAZINE

A Jolly Paper Cart

By Mary Carroll

AS THE weather had been exceedingly trying, we decided to do something to help our depressed spirits, so invitations were sent for an original function which the hostess called a paper party. The invitations were regulary formal. Paper butterflies were used for decorations, yellow being the color-scheme.

With the guests had arrived they were shown into the library, where each was handed a large yellow envelope.

The table about which we gathered was covered with a deep-fringed yellow cloth made of tissue-paper. On it were placed, in a row, a bottle of soap of fine ivory, pins, needles, thread and thimbles. Each envelope contained three or four sheets of bright-colored tissue-paper, two sheets of plain white paper, several squares of Hildergator paper, a pair of scissors, and lastly a folded slip of paper. This slip was numbered, and contained the information that when its number was called you would be expected to perform the task named on it.

We were told to use this tissue-paper in making "calling cards," to be given to the guests. At the end of fifteen minutes our work was displayed. The guests, chattered and giggled, and many kind and gorgeous rows resulted from our efforts, and were actioned off.

This test of skill was followed by another. From a sheet of pale yellow or light brown paper we were each asked to cut out one butterfly. These, also, were fastened to a large sheet of dark paper.

There were four lots in all, and the first lot was running as fast as a pair of very short legs could carry him to the one dressed and ready for the first trial. One clever girl had represented a chicken with his head on a block and a basket suspended from his beak to fall. Each guest was now provided with a small dish of corn with which to buy a bird. Amid peeps of laughter the birds were auctioned off to the highest bidder.

The numbers on our folded slips were next called, and we responded with some "A's."

When we entered the dining-room we found the table a color symphony in yellow and white. Over a pale yellow cloth had been laid one of white paper, in the center, on a lace paper doily, stood a tall yellow candle, lighted. Shorter ones decorated each corner—all in handsome shades. Surrounding the candles were circles of yellow buttercups with a few sprays of natural green. At each place was found a large bunch of buttercups, and fastened to each was a white card, on which was written an original verse, which helped the guests in finding their places. These verses were made up, as was also the "food" condiments that were served as a last course.

The menu consisted of lemon-butter and egg sandwiches, chicken salad, small rolls, gold cakes with yellow icing, orange cream, hot coffee and fruit punch.

On returning to the library we each read our last sheet of paper, the white one, and from it we cut an ideal man. From this motley array of tall men, short men, fat men and thin men, we each selected the one we preferred for an escort and departed for our homes with happy memories of a very pleasant evening.



(Patent Pending)

The Improved Acme Washer

will wash thoroughly and perfectly clean anything. From the finest piece of lace to the heaviest blanket, without tearing or thread breaking a button. In fact, there is nothing in the wash or wringing which can be done by hand or with any other machine which cannot be done better, more easily and more rapidly with the Improved Acme Washer.

Besides being made of the very best materials, handsomely finished in natural wood, it has a number of

SPECIAL FEATURES

not found on any other machine. These consist of: 1. **Rotary Washer Strand**, which keeps the clothes from being torn or twisted. 2. **Water-falls** which fall back over the tub, instead of on the floor. (The water and never be taken off.) 3. **The Mangle Roll**, which is practically steam-heated, prevents the water from soaking over. 4. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 5. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 6. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 7. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 8. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 9. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 10. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 11. **The Squeezing Roll**, which is heated against the hands, so that all the suds must drain into the tub. 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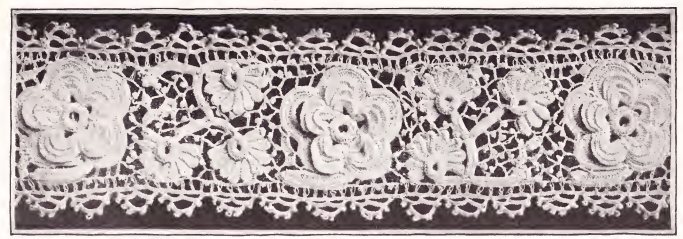
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A Handsome Piece of Irish Crochet Lace

Mrs. Grabowskii's Spring Needlework Lark

I HAVE just attended an exhibition of needlework that has so entertained and interested me that I feel I must tell you of the things I saw there. First, there were the most wonderful pictures done entirely in Italian chain stitch and of marvelous coloring—interesting not only for the handwork in them, but also for their intrinsic beauty. Among these was one representing the four seasons; another showed Elijah being fed by the ravens; and there were a number of beautiful small pieces. The assortment of tapestries and fabrics from hand looms was exquisite, particularly in the brocades and velvets, such as defy the weaver's art of today—old, ecclesiastical pieces, with the "I. H. S." woven in perfect symmetry, were part of the chapel hangings of the ancient church of some noted French family; others had the monogram of the house instead of the ecclesiastical lettering.

FROM this I went to another exhibit of lace that was far more modern but none the less beautiful. In this were shown all the coming laces for spring and summer, and they were a marvel of beauty, rivaling well the old laces; but unhappily these also were from foreign countries, for America is sadly lacking in original needlework. However, we are cultivating as fast as we can the taste and talent required for the creation of it.

BRAND laces are to be used more than ever—the new Duchesse, for instance, as shown on another page of this issue. You will note that it is for evening apparel as well as for household decoration, and it is done in two varieties, the new Duchesse and the Duchesse appliqué. The appliqué is applied on fine net instead of having a background of stitches, while the Duchesse centres for table decoration are made with fine, wide bands of brilliant. This is the brand of the Princess style and classed by importers as a French-Irish lace. Some of it is a revival of Irish lace brands, which are all "draw-brands." These pieces are done with the needle instead of a crochet-hook, and the woven bands are used instead of crocheted ones. The effect is marvelous. There is a variation of the Renaissance, with a heavy cord edge, which is not yet for sale in this country. Very few people can distinguish between Renaissance and Battenberg laces; nineteen out of twenty pieces you see are Renaissance. The same patterns are used for both laces, but in Renaissance the "brides" or bars are twisted, while in Battenberg all the bars are done in the bumblebee stitch and the picture of a lion holding the bars always from left to right, and in making the picots always with the thread around the needle away from you.

TO REGARD lace from the standpoint of fashions it will be in very high favor this year, one excellent feature being the great number and variety of kinds in vogue. Of course, some styles are much more in evidence than others, but there is no danger that this year will be a one-size season. To realize this you have but to look around; it is lace, lace that all the big institutions are pushing forward, lace in all its varieties and beauty.

The foreign models are superb, and the combinations, too, are beyond description. "Fillet" comes in heavy as well as fine effects; one piece of very pronounced style is in the de-lis design, with a wide, bold, and an outlined edge of heavy cord around the entire design. Others are in Gothic and Celtic designs on fillet net, with the most delicate designs representing birds and beasts and combine exquisitely with Cluny. These fillet squares are used in the classic, wavy French embroidery squares alternating with the fillet, and they form the most exquisite pillow, table-covers and bedspreads. The lace is used in combination with other laces; the alternate squares or bands—whichever are used—being of a heavier lace than the fillet, such as Cluny or one of the heavier Russian laces, forming most exquisite designs.

ALL-OVER Cluny is certainly one of the favorites (I mean Cluny without any linen centre), and some of it is so fine as to be almost torchon, its design very much resembling Venetian point, with reliefs formed along each figure as the lace is made. Nothing is more exquisite.

Speaking of Venetian point, the specimen shown in the centre of this page is a very rare piece of the seventeenth century. The floral motifs are those employed today; this kind of motif is wonderfully preserved throughout the entire history of this lace, and nothing could be more beautiful. This piece is one exhibited at the Musée de Cluny in Paris and is a rare and superb specimen.

IT IS surprising to see the exquisite Cluny that is made now entirely of brids. Yes, not pillow Cluny, but actually a brid lace; and the foremost designers are at work now on Cluny designs, so that the needleworker of today may have them to start in on as soon as the brids are fairly on the market. The laces will show many insets of linen.

counterpanes are shown entirely of lace and costing hundreds of dollars; but these, as well as the lace tablecloths, are so heavy that they pull and drag, and are not so much to my taste as are the finer and less expensive effects. Gitterity embroidery (or Gitterity lace, as it is sometimes called) very much resembles fillet and also the old-fashioned darned net-work used some years ago, except that this latter was worked on the round-meshed Brussels net, while Gitterity is done on the square-meshed. It is of Danish origin and is darned in patterns of most exquisite beauty. One of its chief features is that almost any embroidery design may be used for it. The net is based over the design you wish to copy, the lines appearing through the net, and the design is carried out on the net, filling in solidly with the pretty Gitterity stitches in either silk or lustre twist thread. It is beautiful for sash curtains or for decorations for a bed.

I DON'T want to take up this entire talk with laces, for many of you will be interested in the other branches of art needlework which are now so much in demand. And next to laces in popularity will come the white embroideries for clothes as well as for household decoration. Many are at coupling whole embroideries, dresses and shirtwaists. The colored embroideries are represented more often by heavy work—that brought from foreign countries predominating—in almost every style imaginable.

One new cloth work has taken a great hold on my fancy—it is so serviceable and easy to do and so attractive. The designs are very striking and simple; any novice can attempt them. This work is brought out principally in the French pillows, which are longer than they are wide. The design that impressed me most was a shield formed of brids and filled with wreaths of olive leaves. It was on dark green cloth, and the brids were brought out in coarse and fine Japanese gold brids or cords and in fine gold thread. The brids and the wreaths, as well as the background of the leaves, was perforated with tiny holes at regular intervals, so that it had a canvas effect, and through these were worked stitches in green, purple-twist silk of a paler shade. The effect of this was exceedingly beautiful and will appeal to many whose taste still clings to tapestry and old brad work. There is nothing that exceeds it in richness and beauty.

This perforated felt or cloth is really not so very new, its application is, and I am suggesting it with the idea that it may assist you in applying cross-stitch and canvas and brad work over other materials. Cross-stitch and canvas effects are going to be most popular, and if you but use your taste in coloring, choosing soft tones instead of harsh ones, you can make the work present a very Oriental appearance.

BEFORE closing I want to call your attention to one fact that in addition to all the other embroideries, there is much beautiful ecclesiastical embroidery being done now, and little clubs are being formed for the Lenten season to do these beautiful embroideries for the church. I know of no better school to we fasten described to me, and I do not know that any has ever been made in this design before, but it certainly embodies a beautiful symbol of the resurrection, which Easter brings to our hearts. The groundwork is white brocade, and on the left is the body of a peacock just bursting into bloom. From this white hang small cocoons, and from the cocoons a line of beautifully-colored butterflies with their flight across the cloth, and these complete the symbolism of the new birth and awakening. Altar linens should all be embroidered and hemmed by hand, and in this, too, the needleworker has a wide field for Lenten work.

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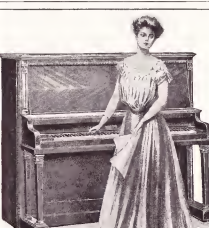
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A Half-Hour Lesson in Tile Work

For Luncheon and
Porch Sets

By Mrs. Grabowskii

Drawings by Sarah Rinker

Centerpiece in Blue and Old Rose

AT A TIME when the home and its tasteful decoration seem the theme of all needlework—when fingers and mind are busy planning something pretty and fresh for spring work, when dainty and stylish luncheon and porch sets (so much in vogue now) are just what they need and desire—there is perhaps nothing more attractive in the way of needlework for this than tile work, which is particularly adapted to household decoration, and is so simple of execution and without so unusual in style as to command our immediate attention. Practical as well as ornamental, durable and easily laundered, it possesses those qualities which all home-makers desire in the dainty accessories of the home. Firm lines in either white or colors and the mercerized cottons or flax in fast colors are the materials required, and hems instead of scallops are used as the finish. When warps come, and we want things fresh and cool to the sight and touch, one of these tile-work sets for the table or veranda will look most attractive. How very really thin, in these days when the weather is cool, that when the days grow bright and hot they will need something like these sets! But let me tell you about them now and start you in the right direction, at any rate.

A GREEN luncheon-set—a corner of the tray-cloth of such a set is shown partly worked in Figure 2—particularly agreed to me—green is so fresh and cool, especially on white. The centerpieces and the doilies complete the set. I have left the needle in to show exactly how it is worked. The squares and the tiny fern leaves are done solidly; the rest is merely in outline, the stitches meeting each other, so as to form an even, cord-like line. No padding is necessary, as

this tile design is rather flat and smooth. Two shades of green lustre cottons in two sizes are used for this design; you can readily see how the two shades are distributed and that the heaviest thread is used for the outline. The tray-cloth has square corners and measures 19½ by 25½ inches. The centerpiece is 25½ by 25½ inches, while the doilies measure 11 inches across and correspond in design with the centerpiece. These measurements are taken from hem to hem when completed.

It may be asked how one can make a neat circular hem three-quarters of an inch or an inch deep. It is very simple, though it requires some care. With a pencil draw an outer circle the width of your hem and crease it evenly following that line, baste it as flat as you can. The fullness may be gathered in and stretched around, or it may be turned in an octagon and mitred at each fold. These sets are blind-stitched and the line followed by an outline in the color, but it may be hemstitched if you desire. In this case stitch just above the

inner edge of the hem on the machine, with a large unthreaded machine-needle, using a rather fine stitch. This makes little holes; hemstitch as usual on the wrong side, picking up the threads between these holes as you would the drawn threads. Any shape

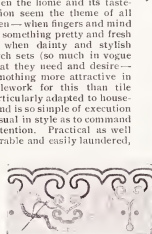


Figure 1—Detail of the Centerpiece Above

Figure 2—Corner of the Green Tray-Cloth

may be hemstitched this way with good effect, and any curved lines followed.

These sets are designed so as to be used for more than one purpose, and it has been suggested that the doilies used on fine lawn as medallions with lace would make a most dainty cover for a white iron bed, embroidered in colors to suit the room. The centres and tray-cloth can also be tastefully used as circular or as French pillow covers for the living-room or the tea-corner on the porch.

Figure 3 is a little more elaborate. It is in three shades of Delft blue, and it is used along with blue china would be dainty in the extreme. This illustration is only a section of the centerpiece which is shown in full



Figure 4—A Section of the Set Shown Below

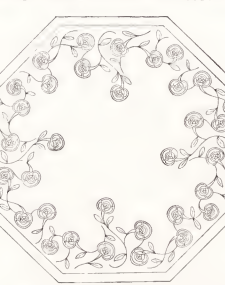


Table Cover of a Porch-Set in Lemon and Brown above it. The doily is not illustrated, as it is so like the other pieces.

IF YOU will follow the stitches shown in Figure 3 you will have no trouble at all in applying them. The padded satin, outline and the old Spanish laid stitches are the ones

employed, the first and last being used alternately, to the right is the Spanish laid stitch, threads being laid flat and smooth lengthwise and close together; these are first crossed by the same thread at regular intervals in the opposite direction and conched down by fine stitches between, which holds the work flat and even. You can readily see from the illustration where the shades are placed and the outline stitch used. The centerpiece in this design is in a rather unusual shape, neither a circle nor an octagon exactly, but very attractive, whatever the shape.

Figure 1 is part of a very simple centerpiece in a Japanese tile design, marine blue, pale blue and pale old rose being the colors used. The effect is wonderful and artistic in the extreme. It is all done in outline and satin stitch.

In Figure 4 is shown a section of a porch-set in a conventional rose tile design. It may be done in soft yellow, brown and green on tan linen, or white if preferred to. All the dark lines are outlined in brown. The heavy sections in the roses are padded and done in satin stitch in the yellow while the lines inside are outlined in dull green. Three pieces are in this set, and they are so pretty that I am showing all of them: a chair-back or protector to use on a Morris chair, a tea-table cover and a cushion cover. The tea-cloth is designed to fit over a porch tea-table and is thirty-nine inches square from hem to hem, when complete.

THE color schemes used here are merely suggestions; the taste of the worker may suggest others, or old tiles and color-plates may be followed. The colors in a set of china could be adapted for use, or the coloring of a room. In a hundred and one ways you can get ideas.



For a Chair-Back

Of course you could color this set to match your tea-set. If you liked, and it would be just as pretty as the coloring I have given.

I am simply giving you these designs for special uses, but they can be applied to any number of articles for household decoration by any woman gifted with taste; cushions, magazine covers, curtains and lambrequins are only a few of the things to which these patterns may be applied, and the materials are equally varied. The designs for the green set may be used on canvas in cross-stitch, also that for Delft blue. The other designs would be extremely good for curtains, worked on that soft stuff which resembles cheesecloth and linen at the same time, and also on grass-cloth.



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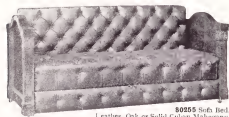
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Mrs. Ralston's Coat about Spring Clothes

DESIGN BY ANNA W. BRADSHAW

THE spring and summer materials show a very soft blending of colors, chosen primarily from the bouclé designs. For the spring street suit the very soft, lightweight cloths in mixed checks and fancy weaves are used; the general tone of colors is either gray or brown, with sometimes a fleck or tiny hair-line of a stronger color introduced into the check. These cloths are used both for the short-coat suit and for the bodice. The bodice of a suit is lined and the yoke and sleeves may be made of a semi-transparent material, as, for instance, silk net lined with chiffon; often the entire bodice is made of net with trimmings and strapings of the same material as the skirt. The popular sleeve is still elbow or three-quarter length; when the sleeve is made full enough the lower portion is always of a light material and is quite close-fitting.

COATS seem to grow shorter, and the boleros are merely excuses—some of the prettiest ones for the silk and linen dresses being simply enlarged collars or shoulder-capes held in place with suspender straps. Speaking of boleros on these little coats, it is important in many cases that there should be a small lining so fitted that it will not hold the body back. There can make the garment sit properly on the figure so that it will not drag down in the back, and will stay in a crisp line and not lie unbecomingly above the waist-line. Small boleros and tiny wraps are to be much worn, not only of light cloth, but also of silks, the thin woolen goods and the linens. The lining of these garments is by no means the least important part of the garment. Take, for example, the small bolero made of all-over lace, muslin or tulle; if it is not lined in place across the back, the lace will look badly, but there is no comfort in wearing it. Such a garment should have a lining of very thin silk or chiffon cloth; this lining should be cut tight-fitting across the shoulders, back and front. Especially if it is necessary to wear a sleeve-lined lining. This sleeve-lining need be only three or four inches in length, but it is a most important factor in holding these small garments properly in place.

IN THE costume—with bodice and skirt of the same material—much more fitting of the bodice is required this year than was necessary for last year's fashions. There can no longer be any doubt concerning the difference between a blouse and the bodice of a costume. Bodices have become tight-fitting and show the figure clear-cut under the arms and at the waist-line. This is the style for dressy gowns and for street costumes of the light-weight woolen fabrics. Gowns of this kind are cut with an extra under-arm body and not the usual shirtwaist line.

The sleeves of such dresses are small and quite close-fitting, the only fullness being just at the top of the arm's-eye. As sleeves are so small and materials are so fine and sheer it will have some fullness at the inner seam of the sleeve to give a moderate fullness. A pretty way is to allow fullness at the inside seam, then take a small ruffled tuck in the material at the back of the sleeve from the elbow up for three or four inches. The material on the inside of the sleeve, is, of course, sewed in the little tuck, and a ruffled tuck is taken at the back it is only tacked in two or three places—this will give the sleeve a pulled effect, and it will be easy to have the boned ruffle in the lining at the top of the sleeve.

It can be remembered in fitting sleeves this season—coat sleeves, shirtwaist sleeves and dress sleeves—that that must be put about any fitting of the sleeve is the sleeve except at the immediate centre top of the sleeve. In plaited coat sleeves do not allow the sleeve to come below the wrist of the sleeve; that is to say, do not have any fullness at the sides of your arm's-eye; put the sleeve in as snug as possible at the wrist and give the sleeve work all the fullness to the top of the sleeve. A good plan to follow in fitting the sleeves of the light-weight wash materials is to run narrow casings across the top of the sleeves and attach the fullness on a tape.

THE general tendency in skirts is toward increased fullness at the front; this fullness is usually arranged in a series of pleats in the centre front of the skirt, or, if the material be thin, in small groups of tiny tucks at each side of the front. The sides of the skirt are

cut circular and are therefore quite plain-fitting over the hips. One of the best ways to cut a skirt which is to have fullness in the centre front is by a model having a gore in the centre front and back, and circular sides. The combination of gores and circular sections controls the cloth better than is possible in the entire circular skirt and makes it less apt to sag; the sides need not be cut on an extremely wide circle.

OUR old friend, the circular blouse, has returned, although with some slight changes. The new blouse is somewhat deeper than the old one, in some instances being almost half the depth of the skirt. Owing to the increased depth of the blouse it is not always practicable to make both skirt and blouse circular, so the circular blouse is often attached to a gored upper portion, especially if the skirt be made of wash material. A circular blouse and a circular upper portion make a skirt that soon loses its hang and shape, especially if unlined. A new idea is the gored blouse—a wide, flared, gored blouse—looking, to all intents and purposes, like a circular blouse, but, in reality, being far more practical. A skirt with the upper portion cut circular with a seam in the centre front and back, and a deep, gored blouse attached to it, makes a pretty, graceful model—especially for an unlined silk or linen dress.

A PRETTY way to make the little shirt skirts and voile skirts is with shallow side-plaits, the plaits running toward the front and the lower edge of the skirt finished with a deep, faced hem, above which is a set-on trim. The trimming may consist of a knife-plaiting or a box-plaiting of silk—these plaitings are especially pretty if stitched through the fabric in a series of small, evenly spaced, puffed quilting. These plaitings and quiltings, made of silk, are often used as a trimming for gowns of bold silk and the light-weight woolen goods; they are extremely long and will not pull the material nor mar the shape of the skirt. The same trimming may be repeated with good effect upon the bodice.

A DESIGN shown in this issue of THE JOURNAL, on the page called "The New Empire Clothes," would make a pretty well-fitting gown for a spring or summer blouse (pattern No. 2327). This design would be equally pretty made in a crêpe de chine with the hand trimming of lace insertion (in the illustration given the gown is shown made of net with hand trimmings of silk). Or the entire gown could be made of sprigged or flowered muslin with the bands of sheer batiste embroidery, which would make a charming and comparatively inexpensive gown. A gown of this character requires a foundation lining made on the same general lines as the gown of the net, to say, the lining for the bodice should be short-waisted and the skirt foundation should be gored to fit up to the waist of the skirt lining. The same lining should be an interlining or covering to the silk foundation of either tulle or net.

THE extreme sheerness and transparency of all the materials makes it apparent that clothes must be somewhat flatter in their general style; the fluffy style must, however, fit in with rather smoother lines this season than in the past. Ruffles, too, for the most part, they form a finish to flat bands of insertion or of some soft material. This is a favorite way of trimming old-fashioned organdies and lawns, although it is not an easy style to launder. All the fluffy trimming of a skirt is kept to the hem and the skirt lining is kept to the top. In many skirts of light cloth and silk the top is perfectly flat and smooth in the hem. Ruffles should be used in the hem.

Yokes of silk laces and fine all-over embroidered batistes (some of them fern, and some of them with a wide border) are much used on the dressier messaline and tulle gowns and blouses. A dress of this kind would be considered a gown for the spring bride, and one that she could use in the autumn and winter for a house dress. In the matter of undergarments, the been rather turned upside-down—for instance, many of the light-weight woolen materials, made up into skirts and blouses, bolero-and-skirt suits, are trimmed with the so-called French Swiss embroideries. These would be considered a gown for the narrow insertions of embroidery and lace edgings are used to form yokes, coat collars and the small, inset waistcoats, now so much

used as a popular accessory to the short bolero. Often a whole sleeve is made of alternate rows of Swiss insertion and ruffles of Valenciennes lace; of course, sleeves of this kind should be elbow or three-quarter length.

AMONG new materials suitable for elderly women's spring clothes are the new brocade, and a number of styles of particularly nice weight for either street or house gowns; they do not hold the skirt, have a springy quality something like mohair, and come in pretty, dark shades of gray which make up into useful shirtwaist suits. A model which has already been shown in THE JOURNAL, pattern No. 1862, would be suitable for the elderly woman, made in one of these materials. The scalloped edge should be bound with a darker shade of silk and the gown should be trimmed with silk-covered buttons to match.

The small bolero and the coat with a short waist-line are not becoming to the elderly woman or to the woman who is inclined to be stout. For such women a longer coat, reaching just to the hip-line and slightly fitted in at the under-arm, is preferable. Such a coat is not cut with the wide, loose-fitted back which younger, slimmer women can wear; it has handkerchief and very often a waist has two under-arm bands; each front is cut in two sections in order to give two additional inches of length. The sleeves are short when the coat is made in the lighter-weight materials.

A VERY nice and suitable little wrap for the elderly woman—as well as for her younger sister—would be a small cape like the model shown in this issue of THE JOURNAL on the page of "Separate Small Wraps for Spring," pattern No. 2323. This wrap may be of the same material as the costume, and the quilting made of silk to correspond. The quilting, such a wrap should be of soft India or China silk in white or to match the material in color. This could also be used as a small wrap to wear with white blouses and summer suits.

Almost every woman needs a long wrap for summer use, one that will serve for traveling, and to slip on over her light gowns. Many of the new coats are made of wash materials—the mercerized linens and cottons. Cotton poplin is a new fabric; coats are made of this material, trimmed with heavy embroidered bands of fine linen, the embroidery being done in silk floss; sometimes the coats are trimmed with inset insertion of *broderie anglaise*. These coats are lined with pale tinted silk. They are most useful garments and can go into the tub with the ordinary summer clothes. The sleeves of such coats should always be large enough to slip on easily over other coat suits. These coats are also made of the new summer silks, especially the pongees. A pongee coat is pretty made with ruffled shoulder capes, the ruffles being made of sheer linen or batiste, and the sleeves to be elbow length ruffled to match the capes.

FOR a handsome, dressy coat, suitable for the elderly woman, there is the three-quarter length, semi-fitting coat formed of bands of passementerie or heavy thread lace. These laces can be alternated with folks of silk, or of the new summer silks, especially the pongees. A coat of this kind should be made on a plain, perfectly fitting, circular model with a seam down the centre back. Pattern number 2328 (on the page of "The New Empire Clothes"), cut in three-quarter length, would give a satisfactory lace may trim the sleeves, and flat, shaped pieces of silk finish the neck. Of course a coat of this kind is not suitable for wearing of this silk—just only across the top and in the sleeves, just enough to hold it in place.

In the matter of trimmings, ruffles are much used to trim both silk and linen clothes. Ruffles are cut very small and more or less on the edge of the skirt and under ruffles are much used to trim the edges of skirts but are also used on as a finish to the edges of box pleats, and to the edges of the boleros. They make a very simple, practical trimming for gingham, linens and all summer wash materials. They are worn by both men and for the children. Bias folds are stitched through the centre so that each edge may have tiny ruffles and the narrow bias folds give a much fuller look to the skirt than the ordinary old-fashioned bands put on and sewed down flat.



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The New Empire Clothes

Designs by
Mrs. Ralston

Drawings by
Augusta Reimer



Violet cashmere is suggested for this street costume. Trim with bands of moiré silk, a little waistcoat of Dresden silk and a chemise and cuffs of lace.

NO. 2332.—Patterns for this bodice, with full-length or elbow sleeves, straight or pointed cuffs, and with or without the vest, can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 36-inch, or 2½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 1½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

NO. 2333.—Patterns for this skirt in full length, consisting of a two-piece circular foundation and a two-piece circular tunic or overskirt, can be supplied in six sizes: 22-32 inches waist measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 24 requires 6½ yards 36-inch, or 5½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 4½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating waist measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2331

Silk mull, all-over lace and lace frills combine to form a most attractive house. The shaped hands may be fastened together, or a narrow heading may be inserted.

NO. 2331.—Patterns for this waist, closed at the back, with high or low neck and full-length or elbow sleeves, can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 28-inch, 3 yards 36-inch, or 2½ yards 44-inch material. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



This graceful Empire gown is made of white net flowered in pink, and trimmed with bands of pale pink silk. The gown is mounted on white silk.

NO. 2327.—Patterns for this skirt Empire gown, closed at the back, having full-length or short sleeves with or without the sleeve caps, and a five-gored skirt over a five-yard foundation skirt, can be supplied in six sizes: 28-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 7½ yards 36-inch, or 6½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 5½ yards 54-inch material with nap. For foundation skirt that goes lining, 8 yards 28-inch, or 6½ yards from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2329-2330

The gown shown on the left is of blue Louisiana silk, trimmed with black velvet ribbon. A touch of color is added by the inset vest and revers of white silk embroidered in gold thread.

NO. 2329.—Patterns for this bodice jacket can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36-inch, or 1½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 1½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

NO. 2330.—Patterns for this Empire gown, closed at the back, with full-length or short sleeves, can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 36-inch, or 4½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 3½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

A suitable model to be developed in porpose, or in linen or cotton poplin for midsummer wear, is shown on the right. The trimming is of bead and the long tie of silk.

NO. 2328.—Patterns for this Empire coat, in seven-eighths length, can be supplied in seven sizes: 24-44 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 7½ yards 36-inch, 7½ yards 36-inch, or 4 yards 44-inch material without nap; or 3½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2328



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KLEINERT

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The Girl Who Makes Her Own Clothes

By Edith May Gardner

The Graduation Gown

WHILE it is often true that a schoolgirl has not the time to make her own graduation gown, yet it is a subject of such vital interest to her that she likes to study the design and make a suggestion during its development; and so some of my girls have written to me that a little assistance along these lines would be much appreciated.

You want an effective but not elaborate design for a dress of this kind, and, above all, serviceable both in material and in trimming—in other words, a frock that will prove a comfort to you all summer. Let us have a little chat about materials first. Many of the smart midsummer gowns will be of Japan or India silk, and made very simply, with full, shirred skirts, finished with several one-inch tucks around the bottom; the blouse being, for instance, a Mexican draw-work pattern waist which has lost all its shop appearance in the making, for the strips of silk between the rows of drawn work have been tucked in tiny pin tucks by hand, giving a becoming finishing to the blouse; and the sleeve is shirred from the elbow to the shoulder on piping cord, which may be let out when it is laundered.

These silks are more serviceable than the average girl thinks. All that is necessary is care in washing them. Use warm water and wash them in it, rub them hard, but rinse them well, never twisting the silk when wringing it. Use rather diluted bluing-water, and hang it in the sun to dry.

Do not allow it to become thoroughly dry, but iron it with a hot iron while it is still damp. Your silk will not stiffen and will keep white during several washings if treated in this manner.

AMONG white wash materials suitable for the frock illustrated are: Ainoon, minisack, batiste, plain and dotted Swiss; and still another material, which promises to be a favorite, is plain, fine Brussels net. Any of these materials, if made up with Valenciennes or fine Maltese insertion, would make a pretty and durable dress.

Something which must be considered before I make the dress you see is the corset-cover and petticoat that will be worn under a frock of this kind. There is nothing that I can think of at present that looks worse, or that is seen more often, than a sheer blouse having a corset-cover under it that is not cut to the shape as the blouse at the shoulders and arm's-eyes; the corset-cover is invariably narrower, allowing the arm to show between the arm's-eye of the corset-cover and the blouse, and the fault is that of the faulty point that is a sister to this one is a petticoat that is just a little too short or too scant, robbing the entire gown of its chic appearance.

LET us begin, therefore, with a good foundation, and the results are sure to be very satisfactory. Have your petticoat gored and neatly fitted around the hips, with the back shirred or plaited at the belt to prevent any unbecoming flatness. Unless the petticoat is made of fine material a narrow waistband will be less bulky than shirring strings. A full, gathered or circular waistband will give graceful fullness about the foot, and do not forget that if a petticoat of this kind is to be starched at all by no means lay the starch above the flounce; bear in mind always that this season's skirts are a soft, clinging material, and that there may be a limited to the bottom of the skirts.

The petticoat is now ready to do its share in making a good-looking frock, if care is taken to have it just half an inch shorter than the outside skirt.

THE corset-cover must be cut and fitted just as carefully as the outside blouse will be, especial attention being given to the height of the under-arm portion and the width of the shoulders. The "width of the shoulders" may seem a queer term, especially if the corset-cover is a lace neck-piece, and the shoulders consist only of little befringed straps; but so much the greater reason why these straps should be cut out so far from the shoulders and arm's-eyes where they should be, and not cut out so as to fall in the centre of the shoulders. A pretty idea is to have a little puff set in at sleeves. These entirely overcome the "padding company" effect of the arm's-eyes of the blouse and that of its corset-cover lining.

To have the corset-cover cut square at the bottom, following the line of the blouse, is effective for the model illustrated, having a dainty embroidered or lace beading finishing at this point. The sleeves, or the blouse, if sleeves are not used, should be trimmed to correspond; and this should be the only trimming used, as any trimmings on the body of the corset-cover would detract from the effect of the lace border used on the blouse.

THE seams of the skirt are joined with insertion. This should be done by rolling the edges of the gores and overhanding the insertion to them. After this is done tuck the skirt under the top, and finish the placket. This, by-the-way, should receive the same attention as the placket of a cloth skirt—that is, an extension should be sewed on the left side and a facing put on the right side. This facing need not be sewed down flatly enough to show the stitches on the right side, but may be held in place nicely by hemming it so that the first tuck will hide the stitches. The skirt may then be arranged on the left, and the flounce tucked and basted to it. It is then ready to be fitted, and any alteration in length should be made between the skirt and the flounce. The shape of the flounce should not be touched. If the skirt is short at the hips the flounce should be dropped at this point. Neither the lower edge of the flounce nor the top of the skirt should be changed in

If the insertion is put in by machine baste it carefully in place on both edges, so that it is that the machine stitching will come just inside of the thread edge of the insertion. Cut the material away underneath, leaving just enough to turn back. Press it to keep it in place, trim the corners neatly by hand and stitch along each edge again, keeping the right side of the skirt up, seeing that the turned-lack edge is held in place by the second stitching, which should be as nearly on the first one as is possible to run it.

THE skirt is now ready to have the belt stitched on and finished. The border in the blouse should be treated in a similar manner, but this will be much more easily handled than was the joining of the upper skirt and flounce together with their border. The tiny yoke is tucked in at the point the blouse with the insertion in a double block to correspond with the block trimming used in other places. The under-arm seams should be French seams.

Make the sleeves with the seam a French seam, and after tucking the fitted portion and trimming it with insertion, join it to the cuffs, care being taken to have the fullness just as indicated in the pattern. This seam, too, may be made a French seam, but the material is not enough to cause no bulkiness by so doing. Otherwise stitch a piece of narrow bias binding of fine lawn in the seam when the cuff and puff are joined and hem it down, making a narrow and neat binding. The sleeves may then be basted in, and, if satisfactory when fitted, baste a piece of the same binding on the waist side of the arm's-eye, so that when the sleeve is stitched in it will be held with that stitching. Remove all basting and hem the binding down on the machine, stitching on the sleeve side of the arm's-eye. This makes the seam durable as well as neat.

THERE are a few things that will save you considerable trouble if a little attention is given them in the beginning. One especially comes to my mind—that the way to make the basting and the seam pull a basting thread any distance through fine material, but cut it at short intervals, and, above all, look for the knots, for just a little pull often forces the knot through the material, leaving a small but very ugly hole. Another thing to bear in mind is that two shirrings are better than one, the top of the skirts (when they are gathered), at the lower edges of the blouse and sleeve puffs, and especially at the top of the sleeves. Above all, do not allow the girde to spoil the frock; it often does so, as it is hard to select a gentle thing that is becoming to the average girl of this age, for she is invariably short-waisted. The most girlish and best-looking thing is a simple sash of very soft ribbon; use messaline or Louise ribbon and put it around the waist twice—that is, start with the centre of the sash in the centre back, bringing the two ends forward and back again and tying them in a small double bow with two ends, one about half a yard long and the other long enough to touch the lace border in the skirt. A sash of this kind should be pressed after each time it is used.

IF SOME of my readers desire a frock of this design, but not for use as a graduation gown, they would prefer one, not all white, I cannot recommend anything better than the dainty Scotch dimities. Select one with a simple pattern or dot, and wear it with a sash of the same tint, or a black velvet girde.

Another economical idea, if one finds lace insertion too expensive for a dainty, is to use plain net footing. This will wear well; it comes in several widths, and is quite a little less expensive than a good Valenciennes lace would be.

Still another idea, if you use net footing is to set it in in little puffs. This should be done by drawing the net along the edges of the flounce. You will find that it has a similar edge to that always found on Valenciennes insertion or lace.

IF SOMETHING decidedly new is desired for a frock of this design, and if you have the new mulls or organiques with a Jacquard effect, use the plain footing and have tiny rows of soft velvet in the same shade as the flowers in the material. These should be put in on single or double rows according to the width of the net footing used, and spaced at intervals of about an inch and a half, alternating the colors.

To have the skirt cut out in a plain Brussels net the border where the flounce joins the skirt may be outlined with shirred ribbon in a circular line, or a circular line using one-inch ribbon on the skirt and half-inch ribbon on the blouse.



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DRAB BY EUGENIE L. BURTON
FROM DESIGN BY MISS GARDNER

A Dainty Graduation Gown

NO. 2226.—Pattern for this girl's waist-length frock, with tucks and shirring, and with full-length, three-quarter, elbow or short sleeves, can be regulated in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide Chart, 45c. Full number, stating both size and size of bust, from the dealer or your own tailor, or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

NO. 2226.—Pattern for this girl's five-gored skirt, laced, can be regulated in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide Chart, 45c. Full number, stating both size and size of bust, from the dealer or your own tailor, or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

making alterations in length. When the desired length is obtained and the skirt hangs even the border of lace may be put on. There the under strips of insertion cross in the border they should be cut away to keep the entire border symmetrical; they should be overlaid firmly on the selvage edge, cooking each thread of the crosswise mesh of the intersecting strip. The corners of the blocks must be mitred, to do this run the seam on the wrong side, trim it very closely, and overhand it so finely that it will make a very small but firm seam.

IF THE insertion is put in by hand it should be basted in position through the center, leaving its edges free. Cut the material one block at a time, and cut a quarter of an inch inside the insertion. This will give you sufficient material to roll, bringing it even with the edge of the insertion and keeping the border level. As soon as the material is cut preparatory to rolling, the blocks begin to lose their shape; that is why it is difficult to cut it all and keep it even, but no trouble will be experienced if you do it one block at a time.

The Business Girl's Spring Clothes

Designs and Drawings by Katherine Vaughan Holden



2338

This model may be developed in medium weight linen, mercerized cotton or tulle. The waist depends for ornament upon the design and the garnish stitching.

NO. 2338.—Pattern for this back-closing shirtwaist with full-length or elbow sleeves, and with or without the yoke, can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 22-inch, 3½ yards 27-inch, or 2½ yards 36-inch material. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2334-2335

Materials suitable for this model are: a tropical serge in blue will stand much wear and all kinds of weather, and will give satisfaction generally.

NO. 2334.—Pattern for this Eton jacket, with or without the collar and scalloped, can be supplied in seven sizes: 32-44 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 2½ yards 22-inch, 1½ yards 36-inch, or 1½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 1½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

NO. 2335.—Pattern for this floor-length, seven-piece skirt having circular sides can be supplied in five sizes: 22-30 inches waist measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 28 requires 7½ yards 22-inch, 6½ yards 36-inch, or 3½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 2½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating waist measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

Any soft and supple material, such as cambric, veiling, wool batiste or a light novelty goods, will be excellent for the gown shown on the left.

NO. 2340.—Pattern for this bodice closed at the back, with full-length or elbow sleeves, can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 22-inch, 3½ yards 27-inch, or 2½ yards 36-inch material without nap; or 1½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

NO. 2341.—Pattern for this seven-gored skirt in short sweep or floor-length, tucked or gathered at the top, can be supplied in five sizes: 22-30 inches waist measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 28 requires 7½ yards 22-inch, 6½ yards 36-inch, or 3½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 2½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating waist measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

The sample gown illustrated on the right may be made of cashmere, wool or a very light weight serge. With it is worn a linen collar and an effective tie.

NO. 2336.—Pattern for this shirtwaist closing at the side-front can be supplied in seven sizes: 32-44 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 22-inch, 2½ yards 36-inch, or 2 yards 44-inch material. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

NO. 2337.—Pattern for this three-piece circular skirt in floor of walking length can be supplied in six sizes: 22-30 inches waist measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 28 requires 7½ yards 22-inch, 6½ yards 36-inch, or 3½ yards 44-inch material without nap; or 2½ yards 54-inch material with nap. Order by number, stating waist measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2339

Chiffon voile, chiffon tulle or any of the soft silks or satins may be used for this waist, with a yoke of baby Irish lace.

NO. 2339.—Pattern for this waist with full-length or elbow sleeves can be supplied in six sizes: 32-42 inches bust measure. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 22-inch, 3 yards 36-inch, or 2½ yards 44-inch material. Order by number, stating bust measure, from the dealer in your own town; or write, including the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2340-2341



2336-2337

Beautiful Petticoats of Heatherbloom The New Fabric

Heatherbloom, the latest and most perfect fabric to take the place of silk, is now obtainable in beautiful *ready-made* petticoats in 50 shades to match any shade in dress goods. Just the weight for your spring and summer gown. Ask your dealer to show you the dainty garments made of this charming goods. They bear remarkably close resemblance to genuine silk that costs four times as much; possess the same lustre and "twink"; will outwear the dress. The Heatherbloom trimmings is stitched in the waistband. Price, \$2.00 each and upward.

HEATHERBLOOM TRADE MARK

TAFFETA

by the yard, comes in over 150 shades, and is a perfect substitute for silk in all the conventional dress styles, negligees. It does not spin nor crack, has the silk finish and softness, can be worn with or without trousers incredible durability. 44 inches wide, 35 cents a yard at all retail outlets.

Look for the Heatherbloom trade mark on the package of the goods and avoid imitations. Heatherbloom is manufactured and recommended by Mrs. Gishara.

Look for the Heatherbloom trade mark on the package of the goods and avoid imitations. Heatherbloom is manufactured and recommended by Mrs. Gishara.

A. G. HYDE & SONS
361-363 Broadway, New York City

Fashion Dictates

that Banzai Silk shall be worn for Spring and Summer dresses, and for evening gowns.

Banzai Silk in the plain and fancy weave is the sheerest and most brilliant silk fabric woven. It is always up in light blue wrappers, with the word Banzai Silk on it in Japanese characters.

Banzai Silk comes in all the newest shades, delicate tints of heliotrope, violet, and so forth, as well as the standard shades of pink, blue, black and white, now making such a success in Paris.

Banzai Silk can be bought at the wash goods departments of the leading stores in the country. Price is 50c. a yard for 27 inches and 75c. for 45 inches.

If you do not see large BANZAI SILK, make him write to BROWN BROS. & CO. of NEW YORK, for a sample card.

Established 1880

Dress Skirts DROP SKIRTS or PETTICOATS Made to Order

Skirts—Plaited or cut seemed and shelled from the material. Mail orders your specialty. Every design of Plaiting. Write for Circulars and Price List.

No matter where you are, we are near enough to have us in your work.

BRUCE PLAITING COMPANY
Telephone 2687 Gramercy 37 West 21st St., New York.

To Fix Over Your Clothes

By Mrs. Ralston

Illustrated by Anna W. Speakman

THIS is a question that troubles every woman more or less when she is confronted by old clothes and new styles. Now I am going to show you how well the designs on this page may be adapted to "made-overs."

Let us begin with skirt number 1914. This is a splendid pattern by which to remodel an old skirt, as it so readily adapts itself to a combination of two materials: voile and taffeta, for instance; grenadine and voile; or tulle and voile. Possibly you have in your wardrobe two old skirts which may be combined satisfactorily. As long as the two materials are of the same color great liberty may be taken with this design; but when plain material is to be combined with figured it is necessary to use one material for all the long lines, and the other for the set-in, pleated sections. It would never do to alternate two different colors in the long gores, but any combination all black or of all one color could be arranged with the short panels and plaits of one material, such as taffeta, and the long panels of another material, figured, for instance. This skirt design lends itself admirably to the task of adding to a scant skirt the needed fashionable fullness. The same pattern can be used for the alteration of the summer harem and gingham, where even greater liberty can be taken with the combinations. Panels could be braided or made entirely of another material, as, for instance, plain chamois, which could be combined with linen, or organza with flowered dainty.

THEN there is the young girl's coat and skirt suit—numbers 2190, 2191. I am sure every girl has left over some sort of half-worn coat and skirt suit with which she is not altogether satisfied this spring. This design offers a good foundation for alteration plans. Nonpareils

you want to fix over a blue serge suit: you could freshen up the coat by adding velvet cuffs and collar, and the trousers, as well as the straps on the skirt, could be made of a small checked material—blue and white, for instance. A small red and white check would be pretty on a brown suit. Suppose you have a coat in one of the ecru shades of color cloth; straps of braid, with the turn-over collar braided with narrow soutache braid, would freshen it up considerably. The small white finish at the neck looks pretty and spring-

very satisfactory design by which to alter an outgrown or partially faded gingham or linen suit. The bands could be of plain chambray, and could be used between gores to give added fullness to the skirt. The set-on, stitched band at the lower edge of the skirt suggests a successful way to lengthen it—much better than by a set-on yoke at the top, as the latter method is very apt to make

skimpily-looking over the hips. Instead of a stitched band, a small ruffle cut circular could be added at the lower edge of the skirt; this is a good idea to use for this material or an unlined skirt.

DESIGN number 2133 there are lots of possibilities for making over long coats into



To Combine Two Old Skirts

NO. 1914—Twelve-gored skirt in four or six-inch lengths. In five tiers: 22-30 waist measure. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

short ones; and you can now utilize that long black silk wrap that you have had on your hands for the past two or three years! Then, too, you could use up black silk skirts nicely in this new-style coat which, after you have grown accustomed to its short waist and its full skirt portion, you will find is a becoming, comfortable and cool style for an unlined summer coat. It would be so easy to cut the old coat off under the arms and across the back and to add a box-pleated skirt portion.

There is also a

Make-Over Suit

NO. 2190—Girls' jacket, five tiers: 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 2191—Girls' eight-gored skirt, five tiers: 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 2133—Burgundy coat, in six sizes: 32-42 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1840—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1841—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1842—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

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NO. 1847—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1848—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1849—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1850—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

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NO. 1860—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

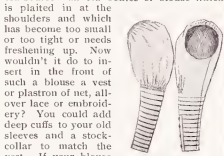
NO. 1861—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1862—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1863—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

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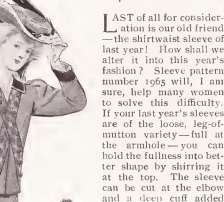
There is an idea in shirtwaist number 2206 which can be used in remodeling many an old bodice—an old bodice or blouse which is plaited in at the shoulders, and which has become too small or too tight or needs freshening up. Now wouldn't it do to insert in the front of such a blouse a vest or plastron of net, all-ster lace or embroidery? You could add deep cuffs to your old sleeves and a stock-collared to match the vest. If your blouse is of silk you could use silk muslin or null for the vest. If it is cotton or rayon or linen or cotton shirtwaist the vest could be made from a collection of old edgings and insertions, cut from summer clothes of bygone days, combined with strips of the material.



This Will Solve the Sleeve Problem

NO. 1865—Dress sleeves, in three sizes: small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents, post-free.

LAST of all for consideration is our old friend the shirtwaist sleeve of last year! How shall we alter it into this year's fashion? Sleeve pattern number 1916 will, I am sure, help many women to solve this difficulty. If your last year's sleeves are of the loose, leg-of-mutton variety—full at the armpit—you can hold the fullness into better shape by altering it at the top. The sleeve can be cut at the elbow and a deep cuff added



To Combine Two Old Skirts

NO. 1914—Twelve-gored skirt in four or six-inch lengths. In five tiers: 22-30 waist measure. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 2190—Girls' jacket, five tiers: 12, 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

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NO. 1869—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1870—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1871—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

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NO. 1884—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

NO. 1885—Boy's patterned shirt, waist with full or three-quarter-length sleeves, in six sizes: 10 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents, post-free.

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Without Cost

the pattern for this
Exquisite Parisian Gown



Sut 124

Two-Piece French Frack

This is one of the many costumes which are fashionable as exclusively rich much by one of the best known designers of gowns in Paris. From these gowns, which cost at \$100.00 each, we immediately make up patterns and have them ready for delivery within 10 days to users of

Belding Bros. & Co., Importers of Silks

These Parisian Patterns may be altered; combine a complete lesson covering all details of making gowns. The stamping and instructions on our patterns are so simple and plain that a child can make the garment. Give amount and kind of materials and lessons about showing colors. Nothing like them ever offered the public before. The greatest aid to up-to-date dressmakers.

How to Get These Paris Patterns

We will send you by mail, one of these patterns in exchange for 5 empty bottle caps or 10 Belding embroidery silk tags. No money being required whatever except 10 cents in stamps or coin to pay for packing and mailing the pattern.

If your dealer does not carry our goods and you are unable to get them in your city, send us name with your address and 10 cents designating whether you want Waist, Skirt, or Dress, or Street Gown, and we will send you the pattern for your information and so that you are equipped with our own.

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We will send you by mail, one of these patterns in exchange for

Shirtwaists for Girls

Designs by Mrs. Ralston

Drawings by Elizabeth L. Burton



2319

This girlish model is worn with a dicky and tie.

NO. 2319.—Pattern for this girl's shirtwaist with removable chemise can be supplied in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 16 years requires 4½ yards 22-inch, 2½ yards 36-inch, or 2½ yards 42-inch material. Order by number, stating both age and size of bust, from the dealer in your own town; or write, inclosing the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2322

A waist of good style, finished becomingly with collar of embroidery.

NO. 2322.—Pattern for this girl's shirtwaist with two styles of sleeves can be supplied in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 16 years requires 4 yards 22-inch, 2½ yards 36-inch, or 1½ yards 44-inch material. Order by number, stating both age and size of bust, from the dealer in your own town; or write, inclosing the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

A blouse like this, of plain and embroidered batiste and tiny tulle, is very pretty to wear in the afternoon.

NO. 2321.—Pattern for this girl's waist, closed at the back, with full-length or short sleeves, can be supplied in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 16 years requires 2½ yards 36-inch, or 1½ yards 42-inch material. Order by number, stating both age and size of bust, from the dealer in your own town; or write, inclosing the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.

An attractive design for a madras, linen or possum waist is shown below.

NO. 2317.—Pattern for this girl's shirtwaist, with or without the front yokes and with plain or fancy cuffs, can be supplied in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 16 years requires 4½ yards 22-inch, 2½ yards 36-inch, or 2½ yards 42-inch material. Order by number, stating both age and size of bust, from the dealer in your own town; or write, inclosing the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2320

Easily fastened and trim-looking— a favorite for morning wear.

NO. 2320.—Pattern for this girl's shirtwaist with shaped center section or bon-plait can be supplied in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 16 years requires 4 yards 22-inch, 2½ yards 36-inch, or 2 yards 42-inch material. Order by number, stating both age and size of bust, from the dealer in your own town; or write, inclosing the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



The shirtwaist shown below, if made of lawn simply tucked, will be most serviceable.

NO. 2318.—Pattern for this girl's shirtwaist with tucked or plain cuffs can be supplied in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. Price, including Guide-Chart, 15 cents, post-free. Size 16 years requires 3½ yards 22-inch, 2½ yards 36-inch, or 1½ yards 42-inch material. Order by number, stating both age and size of bust, from the dealer in your own town; or write, inclosing the price, to the Pattern Bureau, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.



2318

STOUT WOMEN WEAR NEW SELF-REDUCING CORSETS

Stout women have at last found what they have been looking for—

A Corset That Actually Reduces the Figure Without the Slightest Discomfort.

The enormous sale of the New Nemo Self-Reducing Corset with Relief Straps introduced last September, proves this.

ITS ingenious devices produce results not heretofore possible in other corsets. It gives perfect symmetrical proportions, and reduces the abdomen so effectively that when worn the first time the skirt has to be taken in from four to five inches. This

New Nemo Self-Reducing Corset

is a great improvement over the old one, of which 2,000,000 pairs were sold in eight years. It retains the original "Self-Reducing Idea," to which has been added—the New Relief Strap, the New Graduated Front Steel and the New Double Carter Attachment. These patented features are simply invaluable to women who are physically weak and to those who stand or walk a great deal.

Wear this corset. It is so telling in its results and so inexpensive in price that it appeals at once to the common-sense of the stout woman.

Model No. 314 for the short stout woman. Made in France and Boston, starts at 25c.

Price \$3.00

For sale everywhere, but corsets are sold Ask your dealer; if he cannot supply you, send me five dollars, state your size, and we will forward the corset to you, charges prepaid.

Kops Bros., Mfrs., 35 West Third St., New York

NOVENT THE NEWEST PETTICOAT

Reduces the Waist Line

Has no Vent

The only petticoat that sets close to the figure without a vent. Fully patented.

Light Colors to Match

New Spring Colors

Any color sent anywhere postpaid for \$5.00 (other grades \$10 to \$20). Selling by thousands in the leading cities, wherever shown. It has full, floating ruffles of sheerest fabric from knee down, with a beautiful jersey skirt top that clings closely and beautifully to the figure, having no vent to give a wrinkle.

The waistband is of a good elastic which allows or slipping on over the head and then closes into

and reduces the waist line, the symmetry of which all other petticoats destroy.

State size of waist and length, and if your dealer hasn't Novent Petticoats in stock, write to me at once, anywhere, postpaid, for \$2.50. Silk Hulle \$6.00. (Leading dealer in every town wanted as agent on special proposition.) Send for booklet.

Greenwald Bros., 315 Arch St., Philadelphia

Price \$7.50 delivered



Shirt Waists

NEW YORK'S MAIL ORDER HOUSE

"THE" newest, best, prettiest, most stylish waists at bargain prices—that's what we have succeeded in making. We have for years been recognized as a leading shirt waist and this Spring in order to more closely follow the popular demand we have cut our prices to the bone to only four departments—Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, Separate Waists and Petticoats.

Every waist we make has a distinct character. Our lingerie and other styles are beautiful models. We make waists in Lace, Net, Jaquane, Clifton, Tulle and Moline Silk; but mostly in the new and popular styles. We make waists in all colors and all sizes, and we do not make any "ready-made" waists, but we have good quality shirt waists. Give us your name to return your money if you are not entirely satisfied. Get the Catalog now.

Shirt Waist Catalog

It illustrates every style—gives full description of each waist and as fully illustrates our Moline Lin underwear, Separate Waists and Petticoats. We do not make any "ready-made" waists, but we have good quality shirt waists. Give us your name to return your money if you are not entirely satisfied. Get the Catalog now.

FRANK & CUMMINGS CO., 5 East 11th Street, N. Y.

WISS "Stielweld" Shears

This picture shows the construction of a Wiss Shear Blade—a frame of pliable, tough, proof against breakage, a plate of the finest crucible steel that will take a razor edge and hold it forever. When these two are welded together under tremendous pressure, you get a Wiss "Stielweld" Blade. Two such blades are joined and adjusted so that their edges match to a hair's breadth from heel to point. Result—a pair of Wiss "Stielweld" Shears that are used as the standard of perfection by tailors and dressmakers everywhere.

They cost you no more than ordinary shears, but cost more to make than any other shear on the market.

If your dealer cannot show you the same Wiss stamped on the blade, go to another store or send direct to us.

All shears stamped thus **WISS & SONS NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.** are guaranteed to give satisfaction. If for any reason they fail, your dealer will exchange them free of charge or we will.

Our Book, "Pointed Sharpness"

tells all about good shear-making; illustrates, describes, and gives prices of 150 styles of shears and accessories designed for all kinds of work.

J. WISS & SONS CO.
15-39 Littleton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

THE ECONOMY CLUB

Conducted by Mrs. Ralston

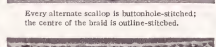
It is surprising what really elaborate effects may be gained with ordinary trims in combination with French knots and other fancy stitches. Trimmings thus made are not only unique but they are a great deal less costly than the wide, fancy trimmings, braids and medallions sought by the yard.

The trimmings on this page, designed by Clara Taylor, are worked in inexpensive silk braids, sewed down with embroidery silk. They are suitable for trimming the new little coats and the coat and skirt suits in wool and silk. The same idea, however, can be developed in the cotton and linen trims and tapes, sewing them down with any of the well-rendered mercerized threads. Such trimmings will be most effective on suits of linen in both white and colors.

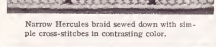


Design in soutache braid, sewed down with French knots.

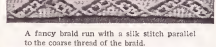
Every alternate scallop is buttonhole-stitched; the center of the braid is outline-stitched.



Narrow Hercules braid sewed down with simple cross-stitches in contrasting color.



A braid in fancy weave sewed down with clusters of French knots.



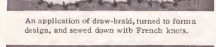
Hercules braid worked along the edges in outline stitch and groups of French knots.



Each scallop is sewed down with a single French knot worked in two colors.



Two rows of braid sewed down with French knots, and connected with zigzag stitches.



A fancy braid sewed down with French knots in groups of three.

KABO CORSETS

HAVE NO BRASS EYELETS

As Fits The Corset— So Fits The Gown

The illustration drawn from life, shows one of the most fashionable spring gowns over a KABO corset. The perfect style characteristics, the coming season, can be more properly portrayed by wearing a KABO model, as upon the corset alone depends the most essential features.

In grace, beauty of outline, comfort and stability KABO Corsets are unequalled.

The KABO models, moreover, represent the most modern ideas in corset models.

FREE

- Young lady who will give the following name of her dealer and style of corset she is now wearing, accompanied by a stamp for postage, we will send FREE: set of KABO ribbon and tape needles, very useful for drawing ribbons through binding of corsets, corset cover and other women's accessories without crushing, and avoiding inconvenience of using basting.
- No. 685 Made of Coutil white and only 18.30. 1.00 Same in Balise, No. 687, white only.
 - No. 711 Made of Coutil white and only 18.30. 1.00 Same in Balise, No. 714, 18.30, white only.
 - No. 1042 Made of Coutil white only 18.30. 1.50 Same in Balise, No. 1047, white only.
 - No. 1044 Made of French Coutil white only 18.30 2.50 Same in Balise, No. 1049, white only.
 - No. 1045 Made of French Coutil white only 18.30 2.50 Same in Balise, No. 1051, white only.

The styles indicated above are the models to be worn with the new gowns.

Our Style Book illustrating many more mailed FREE to any one, for the asking.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

KABO CORSET CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK
218 Monroe Street 698 Broadway

BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Your Children Stylishly Clothed

in appropriate and becoming wearing apparel, specially designed by the Liliputian Bazaar, who make the outfitting of children their sole business.

With the Aid of Our New Spring Catalogue

parents may select proper clothing, hats, shoes, gloves, undergarments and furnishings for Infants, Children, Misses and Youths under 15 years of age. Its pages show the newest styles and from the illustrations and descriptions, patrons living at a distance may make their selections with the same confidence as if purchasing at the counters.

Address Dept. 1
60-62 West 23d Street, NEW YORK

Cautions: We have no branch stores and employ no agents

Our Spring Catalogue

Sent for 4c. postage.

It contains over 100 illustrations and describes more than 2000 items. It shows the latest fashions and choice materials, with many distinctive novelties of our own creation.

REASONS WHY Braid Should Be Used On Dresses and Skirts

From a Lady in Cleveland, Ohio. Awarded Second Prize

I use Goff's Braid on my skirts for the following reasons:

- It preserves the skirt.
- It is the neatest, most durable and cheapest binding one can procure.
- It adds no weight to the skirt.
- It can be purchased in almost any shade and I can match the coloring of all material perfectly.
- It sheds the dust, and for this reason is far more sanitary than the old style brush or velvet bindings to which everything adheres.
- It can be easily put on and every one can bind or rebraid her own skirts.

D. GOFF & SONS, Pawtucket, R. I.

Have you seen the new Silko Braid? For sale at all dealers.

GOFF'S BRAID

The Initial House

REIS' EMBROIDERY PREPARATIONS Save time, cost, mending, filling and improves appearance of work 100%, giving a neat, beautiful finish. Can be washed, boiled and ironed.

The "STITCHER" is the only preparation for all kinds of needlework. No basting or straggling threads on under side. Finisher will not rust. In Old English and French letters only. Set trade mark in plainly embroidered letters.

Embroidered "Reis" Emblems, silk or cotton, in red, white, light or navy blue, or black. 10c, 25c and 50c per set. Illustrations given on 10c, 25c and 50c receipt.

All our prices guaranteed.

REIS' COLOR— Your dealer cannot supply you, send us your name and we will send you free. Write for our free illustrated booklet "The Initial House" which will tell you all about the Initial House.

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for preserving jellies, cakes, bread, pastry, butter, lard, and candies, meats, candies, for preserves, children's lunchboxes, and for general household use.

Eminent Chemist's analysis proves it absolutely pure.

Sold in House Furnishings Department of Department Stores. Write for price list.

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Sheets and Sheeting

Look for the name and anchor of every finished sheet, pillow case, or piece of sheeting that you purchase.

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A handsome little book, telling about the many imitations and also the way to identify the genuine.

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Finishing is a vital step in sewing. We have the best of the best. Pleating is a vital step in sewing. We have the best of the best. Pleating is a vital step in sewing. We have the best of the best.

RED CROSS HAIR PINS

The "Lake-ford" hair pin. Smooth, glossy, and safe. Sold in sealed boxes.

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Stock—American Red Cross. Best quality and best price.

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FREE—Red Cross Booklet

WHITCOMB'S "Flexsole" SHOE.

The most comfortable shoe for WOMEN ever made. Soft, flexible, perfect-fitting and handsome for the house or street. No seams, no laces, no lining to wrinkle.

Very durable. Sent postpaid.

Lace \$3.00 Button \$3.25

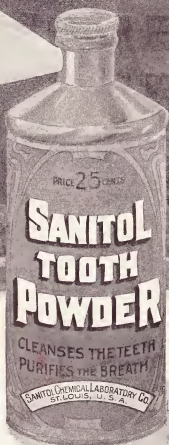
Oxford \$2.50

Hand made and all widths. A to E. Sent on call size of foot and state new shoe worn. Perfect fit guaranteed or money refunded.

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Agents

**BEST
FOR THE
TEETH**



Yes! Best for the Teeth

This popular and professional verdict is the result of only a few years' use of a really efficient and meritorious tooth powder. The white lustre of the teeth of your friends who use

Sanitol Tooth Powder

the combined antiseptic and oxidizing qualities found in Sanitol only. When brought in contact with tooth enamel and the tissues of the mouth, Sanitol off-sets every evil condition—with lasting effect.

AT YOUR DRUGGIST

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rubens Infant Shirt

Made to Fit Children from
Birth to 9 Years



FRONT VIEW



BACK VIEW

A Word to Mothers:

The Rubens shirt is a veritable life-saver. No child should be without it. Offers full protection to lungs and skin, thus preventing colds and coughs, so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens shirt to-day. You need not wonder what any experienced mother will say. If she doesn't believe even to-day, take notice that this garment has saved the health of thousands of mothers. We want it to remain to heal the world.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The Genuine Rubens shirt has this signature stamped on every garment:

Rubens

The Rubens shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), silk and wool, and all sizes, to fit from birth to eight years. Sold at Dry-Goods Stores, Grocers, with Price-Labels, Here.



No Buttons



No Trouble

Manufactured by RUBENS & MARBLE, 90 Market Street, Chicago

Swift's Little Cooking Lessons Premium Hams and Bacon



Ham and Eggs

Take a thin slice of Premium Ham, dip in cold water, lightly dry on a cloth, then dip in egg to cover a hot fire, and fry in oil to brown. To make a ham and eggs, use a small ham to cover bottom of pan when cooking. Break each egg into a saucer—white under, yolk on top. Cook gently till desired degree of hardness is reached. If cooked too early, grease ham and eggs will be in water. When done, remove from pan and serve on a platter. When served, remove from pan and serve on a platter. When served, remove from pan and serve on a platter.

Swift & Company,
U.S.A.

"TOP OF THE MORNING"



You will always
relish

CREAM OF WHEAT
no matter how little you want to eat.

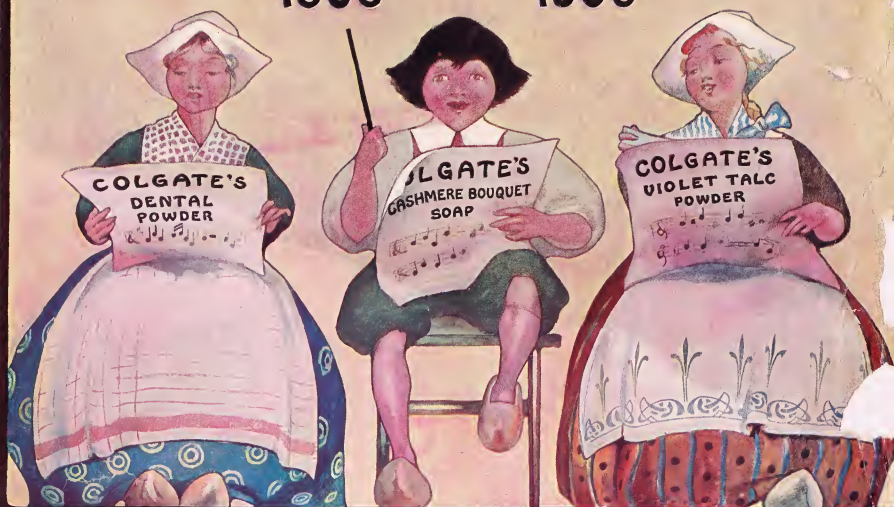
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A delightful luncheon A delicious dessert

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